

Iraq says 60 Iranians killed

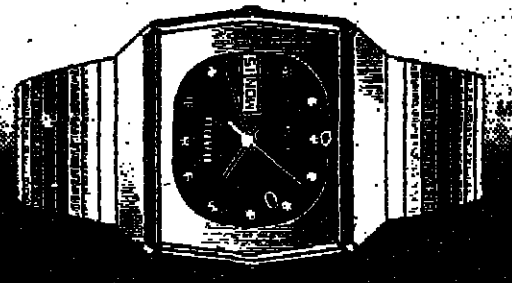
BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq said Saturday its forces killed 60 Iranian troops in the last 24 hours of fighting in the Gulf war. A high command communiqué said Iraqi war planes attacked military targets inside Iran "inflicting on them direct and effective hits." It added that all the planes returned to base safely. The Iraqi port of Basra and the border towns of Mandali and Zurbatiyeh were shelled Saturday by Iranian artillery, which caused some damage, the communiqué said.

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Arafat to meet Honecker

TUNIS (R) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat left Tunis Saturday night for Kuwait where he said he would meet East German leader Erich Honecker, the Tunisian News Agency reported. Mr. Arafat, who is later to tour Gulf capitals, arrived earlier Saturday from Morocco where he had talks with King Hassan.

Gulf countries to draw up security agreements

BAHRAIN (R) — Interior ministers of Saudi Arabia and five Gulf allies met Sunday in Riyadh to try to draw up a joint security agreement covering the extradition of criminals and the exchange of security information. The ministers, at only their second gathering since the Gulf Cooperation Council was formed 18 months ago, will report to a summit conference in Bahrain on Nov. 9. Saudi Arabia warned this year that Iran's Islamic fundamentalist revolution created real threats to the Gulf's stability. It has already signed bilateral security agreements with four of its members of the council—Oman, Bahrain, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates. No accord has been reached with Kuwait, whose constitution restricts its freedom to extradite criminals, a senior Gulf source said.

Dutch protest against Israel

AMSTERDAM (R) — Some 2,000 people marched through the centre of Amsterdam Saturday to protest against the Israeli presence in Lebanon and the massacres in Palestinian refugee camps. Demonstrators shouted "Begin murderer" and chanted slogans demanding recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and the recall of the Dutch ambassador from Israel. They also urged the Dutch government to stop the delivery of spare parts from the Fokker Aircraft Company for Israeli F-16 fighter-bombers.

Israel's Aircraft Industry workers to strike

TEL AVIV (R) — Workers at Israel Aircraft Industries (IAI) plan industrial action Sunday that would halt all but essential services for 24 hours in support of wage claims and a new labour contract. The plant's labour council announced Saturday. The stoppage will be the first in the history of the company, which produces Kfir fighters, Gabriel missiles and other sophisticated weapons systems. A council spokesman said the workers who took part in the action would lose a day's pay. The plant employs about 20,000 people.

Typhoon Nancy hits Philippines

MANILA (R) — At least 68 people were killed and 22 more feared dead in the devastation caused by Typhoon Nancy, the most powerful to strike the Philippines this year, official reports said Saturday. The typhoon, which swept through the north of the country with winds of up to 185 kilometres an hour on Thursday and Friday, also left tens of thousands homeless. At least 32 people died in Cagayan province, 32 in Isabela province and four in Kalinga-Apayo province, the reports said.

Italians demonstrate against Mafia

PALERMO, Sicily (R) — Tens of thousands of workers from all over Italy Saturday demonstrated against the Mafia in the Sicilian capital Palermo. Hundreds of coaches, 10 special trains and flights and four ships brought workers for the trades union-sponsored demonstration. They heard calls for renewed efforts to develop the impoverished south with coherent and rigorous policies.

Crown Prince receives British M.P. Arab-American delegation

AMMAN (J.T.) — British Conservative Member of Parliament Mark Lennox Boyd called on His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan at the Royal Court Saturday for a discussion on the Middle East situation in general and current affairs in the Arab region in particular. The meeting was attended by British Ambassador to Jordan Alan Urwick. Mr. Boyd who has been on a brief visit to Jordan will be leaving the country Sunday. Prince Hassan also received at the Royal Court Saturday a two-member delegation representing the National Association of Arab-Americans (NAAA). They were the NAAA President Alexander Simon and the NAAA Executive Committee Chairman David Sa'd.

U.S. stops aid to Atomic Energy Agency

WASHINGTON (R) — The United States has stopped its contribution to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in protest against the United Nations' rejection of Israel's credentials. Secretary of State George Shultz said Saturday. Mr. Shultz said in a statement that the United States would take similar action if any other agency of the United Nations, including the General Assembly, excluded Israel. "The United States has always made clear that any attack on Israel's right to participate in any United Nations organization, if successful, would have grave consequences for our own continued participation and support," Mr. Shultz said.

Police still parade through Nowa Huta streets

WARSAW (R) — Riot police Saturday patrolled the streets of Nowa Huta in southern Poland where tension ran high after three nights of fierce street fighting in which a young worker was shot dead. Eyewitnesses said the authorities cleared away a makeshift memorial of flowers, candles and crosses at the spot opposite the main church of the Virgin Mary. Queen of Poland, where Bogdan Wlosik was shot by a plainclothes policeman on Wednesday. Despite heavy rain, the area was crowded with people. Many had travelled to the Nowa Huta steel-making suburb from other parts of the city of Krakow.

Canadian police continue hunting saboteurs

TORONTO (R) — Saboteurs who bombed a Toronto factory which makes guidance systems for the U.S. Cruise Missile continued to evade a massive police hunt Saturday. Eight people were injured in Thursday night's time-bomb blast, including three policemen who were investigating the Litton Systems plant after an anonymous telephone call to police headquarters. The plant had been a target for several anti-nuclear demonstrations.

4 Japanese ministers to run for party presidency

TOKYO (R) — A power struggle within Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) entered a new stage Saturday when four cabinet ministers formally declared themselves candidates for party president, a post which automatically brings the premiership with it. The party had already been split by the failure of its leaders in four days of talks to agree on a successor to Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, who unexpectedly announced his resignation on Tuesday. The race for president pits against each other men divided more by personal rivalry than ideological differences. The four who entered the fray Saturday were either the leaders or representatives of factions of members of parliament within the strife-ridden party.

Badran to visit potash project near Dead Sea

AMMAN (J.T.) — Prime Minister Mudar Badran will make an inspection visit to the potash project near the southern tip of the Dead Sea on Tuesday. The announcement was made Saturday following a visit to the prime minister's office by Arab Potash Company (APC) Director General Ali Khasawneh Saturday. Mr. Khasawneh briefed Mr. Badran on the progress of work at the project and the initial production stages started at the beginning of this month. The production is going according to plan and this is an indication of the project's success.

Jordan celebrates Hijra

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan along with Arab and Islamic nations will celebrate Hijra (Muslim) new year Sunday. On the occasion, the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs announced that it will hold a religious ceremony on Monday afternoon in Amman. The ceremony is to be held under the patronage of Awqaf Minister Kamel Al Sharif, several leading Muslim personalities including the Islamic Chief Justice Sheikh Ibrahim Al Qattan who will make speeches. Similar religious ceremonies will be organised in other parts of the country, the ministry said. Meanwhile, Amman Governor Yahya Al Mosali announced that all liquor shops, bars and nightclubs will be closed in Amman and its suburbs from Saturday evening until 8:00 a.m. Monday Oct. 18, in respect for the holy occasion. On the occasion, His Majesty King Hussein received cables of good wishes from the prime minister, speakers of the National Consultative Council and the Upper House of Parliament. Amman Mayor and other senior officials.

PLO to accompany Arab mission to U.S. Friday

RABAT (R) — A seven-member Arab League mission, led by King Hassan of Morocco and including a Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) representative, will visit Washington next Friday to outline an Arab peace plan for the Middle East, it was officially announced Saturday.

The visit will be the first in which a PLO representative is welcomed in Washington, but Arab diplomatic sources said he would not be received by President Reagan. The United States has refused to establish contacts with the PLO until it formally recognises Israel's right to exist. The Arab delegation will also include the foreign ministers of Syria, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Tunisia and Algeria. The PLO is expected to be represented by its Foreign Affairs spokesman, Farouk Kaddoumi, the sources said. The mission was set up at an Arab summit in the east Moroccan city of Fez last month to inform the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council of the Arab plan, which indirectly recognises Israel in return for the creation of a Palestinian state.

Jordan bridges may open for tourist traffic

AMMAN (J.T.) — Businessmen in the Tourism sector in Jordan expect foreign tourists to travel again from Jordan to Israel and back via the King Hussein and Prince Mohammad bridges within the coming few weeks. The businessmen said that although Israeli press reports said earlier this week that the Israeli Interior Ministry announced that it is lifting a ban, imposed a year ago, on tourists coming and leaving via the Jordan River bridges, no official word has been received by Arab tourism agents in occupied Jerusalem to this effect.

Before the ban, the tourist traffic to Israel via the Jordan bridges was 50,000 to 60,000 per year consisting largely of Christian pilgrim groups from the United States. Following the ban, there was a sharp drop in this number. Some groups continued to come, arriving in Amman and continuing on to Cairo but others simply cancelled the trip.

Honecker arrives in Kuwait

KUWAIT (R) — East German Leader Erich Honecker arrived in Kuwait Saturday for a three-day official visit. Mr. Honecker was to have talks with the emir, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmed Al Sabah, and Prime Minister Sheikh Saad Al Abdullah Al Sabah on relations between the two countries, the Gulf war and the Middle East situation, officials said. Kuwait, the only Gulf state that has diplomatic relations with Eastern Europe, argues that a balanced policy towards the superpowers would keep the region free from international rivalries.

among the rank and file and should do well in the primary, but is in a weak position if the leader is chosen by negotiations or a second round of voting. Mr. Abe, candidate of the third largest faction headed by former Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda, is considered a rising star in the party. Both he and Mr. Nakagawa, whose personal faction is limited to about 13 parliamentarians, are young in Japanese political terms. Mr. Nakagawa, who appears to have little chance of outright victory, said he was standing because he wanted the party leader elected openly rather than chosen by a few party bosses. LDP sources said he probably hoped to win enough votes to secure a senior cabinet post as a jumping-off point for future bids.

International Chamber of Commerce elects new board

AMMAN (Petra) — The board of directors of the National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce held its annual meeting in Amman Saturday under the chairmanship of the committee's Vice Chairman Zuhair Asfour. The board reviewed the committee's 1981 annual report and a statement on revenues and expenses of last year and its general budget. They also elected a new eight-member board which decided to organise a seminar in Amman in the first quarter of 1983 for senior bankers and the International Chamber of Commerce.

European Community ministers start informal biannual meeting

NYBORG, Denmark (R) — European Community Foreign Ministers began two days of talks Saturday, concentrating on Poland and Europe's strained relations with the United States. Meeting in this beach resort for their twice-yearly informal discussions, it was the ministers' first opportunity to debate last week's crackdown by the Polish authorities and the banning of the independent union Solidarity. The United States has reacted by stiffening its trading relations with Poland, and has asked the European Community to do the same. But the community is itself at loggerheads with the United States over the U.S. technology embargo on the Soviet gas pipeline and a row with U.S. steel manufacturers over European steel exports.

Security sources report 3 deaths in Beirut

BEIRUT (R) — Angry crowds of Shi'ite Muslims gathered in south Beirut slums Saturday after the Lebanese army shot dead several people Friday night during a demonstration outside a mosque. Residents said Friday night's demonstrators were protesting against plans to demolish the mosque and hundreds of houses which the government says were built illegally. Accounts of the casualty toll conflicted, with residents speaking of up to seven dead and 24 wounded while security sources said they had definite information of at least three deaths. It was the first time anyone was known to have been killed in a clash with soldiers since the army launched a drive 11 days ago to restore government control over Beirut after years of anarchy. The demonstration was the climax to a day of protests in the sprawling slum areas, mostly inhabited by Shi'ite Muslims who built houses there after the 1975-76 civil war or the recent Israeli invasion forced them to flee from their original homes in east Beirut, or south Lebanon. The shooting took place a few hundred metres from positions held by the army.

stationed in Beirut as part of a multinational peacekeeping force. Residents said the army moved in after dark to dynamite the mosque, an unfinished concrete skeleton whose dome was holed by Israeli gunfire during the recent Israeli siege of Beirut. An eyewitness said: "People came and protested. As soon as they came the army opened fire from an armoured troop carrier." Col. James Mead, commander of the U.S. marines whose headquarters is further along the main road to Beirut airport within earshot of the scene, told reporters Saturday that a crowd of about 500 people had gathered outside the mosque Friday. Some of his men had gone to investigate and had discussed the matter with Lebanese army liaison officers. Either as a result of this or because of requests from the Lebanese soldiers on the spot, Lebanese army reinforcements had been called in and they had fired into the air to disperse the demonstrators, he said. Col. Mead said he had heard reports of casualties but could not confirm them. Dozens of men and women went the night at the mosque to try to stop the army demolishing it.

Tension eased Saturday when a senior Shi'ite, Sheikh Abdel-Amir Qabalan, assured the crowd that there would be no demolition. Shamir in U.S. WASHINGTON (R) — Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir has said he strongly opposes any international role guaranteeing Israel's security from attack across its northern border. That task, he said Friday, should be performed by the Lebanese army in cooperation with Israel. The Israeli position appeared to rule out U.S. ideas for expanding the 7,000-man United Nations force, UNIFIL, in southern Lebanon and suggestions that a multinational force outside of the U.N. could police the border. Israel wants a 40-48 kilometre border security zone to prevent future commando and artillery attacks on its northern settlements. Mr. Shamir told reporters that security arrangements had to stem from agreement between the Lebanese and Israeli governments. He said he was confident that Lebanon, with Israeli cooperation, could perform the security role.

MIDDLE EAST

The Evangelical Right And Israel: What Place For The Arabs?

This is the first part of a study published by the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee in Washington D.C. Part 2 will appear in tomorrow's Jordan Times.

Introduction
By Jim Zogby

The electric preachers of the Moral Majority and the Evangelical "Right" have, in recent years, adopted the cause of Israel with a vengeance. In many instances they have abused the concept of religious broadcasting by turning their programmes into purely political propaganda sessions in support of not Israel itself, but each and every policy decision made by the government of Israel. In recent years, personalities such as Jerry Falwell and Pat Robertson have justified such Israeli actions as: the confiscation of Arab-owned land for the building of exclusively Jewish settlements; the Israeli terror-bombing which killed over 400 civilians in a Lebanese neighbourhood in Beirut; and the nighttime Israeli raid on the Iraqi nuclear reactor.

It is of concern to ADC that these programmes and the networks that carry or sponsor them are in violation of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) mandate to provide "balanced coverage of controversial issues of public importance." What concerns ADC more than the political content of these broadcasts, however, is the effect that they have on intensifying anti-Arab attitudes. In the presentations made by these preachers, Arab people are routinely reduced to "enemies of God" or portrayed as merely a negative, hostile force not worthy of compassion. Such a message, broadcast with the fervor and absolutism that characterises it, constitutes a real danger to the Arab-American community. One need only recall that a generation ago many of the same preachers of the Evangelical Right were railing against the "Christ-killing Jews." Today they have found a new target—the Arabs who are "enemies of God's plan for the Jews." The effect of this dehumanising characterisation can be as devastating for Arabs as its earlier version was for Jews a generation ago.

In an effort to sensitise American Christians to the concerns of the Arab-American community, ADC co-sponsored a conference Jerusalem, City of Peace, Toward Biblical Foundations for Justice in the Holy Land on May 27-29, 1982. The conference's purposes were twofold: to begin a dialogue between American Christians and Arab Christians from Palestine and Lebanon, and to challenge the narrow and biased biblical assumptions of the Evangelical Right.

Participating in the conference were Bishop Gregoire Haddad (Melkite Catholic Bishop from Beirut), Fr. Paul Tarazi (Orthodox Christian theologian), Fr. Elias Chacour (Melkite priest from Palestine), Dr. Edward Said,

Dr. Rufus Jones (of the National Association of Evangelicals), Dr. Rosemary Reuther, Jim Wallis (Editor of Sojourners) and Congressman Don Bonker (D-WA). Conference forums included the following discussions: American Christian and Palestine and Lebanon, Jerusalem, City of Peace?, and Biblical Perspectives on Justice in the Holy Land.

In this ADC issue, we reprint the text of the paper presented at the conference by Wesley Granberg-Michaelson, The Evangelical Right and Israel: What Place for the Arabs? At the end of Granberg-Michaelson's paper we include the draft text of the resolutions endorsed by the conference leadership at the close of the three-day meeting. Also reprinted here are the text of the La Grange Declaration issued by a group of American Christians in 1978 and an article on the Jerusalem Conference which appeared in The Washington Post (May 29, 1982).

It is the hope of ADC that this ADC issue and the work of the Jerusalem Conference itself will contribute to a deeper understanding of concerns which Arab-Americans have regarding the dangerous anti-Arab sentiment implicit in the message of the Moral Majority and the Evangelical Right.

By Wesley
Granberg-Michaelson

"Where does the hope of U.S. security lie? In Israel. And Israel alone; spiritual pulse of the world; strongest military power of the Middle East; and America's only prayer for an able strategic partner against the all-consuming grip of communist tyranny in the Middle East."

Those words describe a special television programme of evangelical Pat Robertson's 700 Club, broadcast on May 19, 1982.

The superstars of the electronic church, such as Pat Robertson and Jerry Falwell, have achieved national notoriety, especially since the media focused its attention on the Evangelical Right as a new force in American politics. Their political views travel through the airwaves and are disseminated into American society as religious commitments of the Evangelical Right. Unconditional support for the state of Israel is a central theme. Their stance toward the state of Israel is molded by a particular theology and biblical interpretation that results not only in a denial of Palestinian rights and grievances, but fosters numbness, distrust, and indignity toward the Arab world.

Historically, a segment of evangelicalism has rivited its attention on the state of Israel since its inception. These evangelicals have seen the return of Jews to establish the state of Israel as a fulfillment of prophecy in the Bible and a sign that the Second Coming of Christ is imminent. Even military events are interpreted according to their pur-

ported spiritual significance. After the 1967 Six Day War, for instance, L. Nelson Bell, executive editor of Christianity Today wrote concerning Israel's military success, "Did it just happen? One cannot help thinking that in all of this God was working out his own purposes, for above and beyond the capabilities of men or nations!"

Dialogue and interaction between Israelis and various evangelicals has moved from initial suspicion through a cautious rapprochement to the uninhibited embrace typified by Jerry Falwell

campaign statement that "The establishment of the modern state of Israel is the fulfillment of Biblical prophecy." But Carter's words early in his term about a Palestinian "homeland" were disquieting to his new alliance. In 1977, full page ads signed by 15 prominent conservative evangelicals appeared in the New York Times, and the Washington Post and 40 other newspapers not only voicing "our grave apprehension concerning the recent direction of American foreign policy vis-a-vis the Middle East," but also claiming that the Jewish hom-

Evangelicals and Jews in Conversation, edited by Marc Tanenbaum, national director of interreligious affairs of the American Jewish Committee and Dr. Martin R. Wilson, a professor at evangelical Gordon College, was published by Baker Books, an evangelical firm, in 1978. The book consisted primarily of papers given at a New York evangelical Jewish meeting in 1975, and documented the dialogue that had emerged.

Before Carter's term had ended, an intimate gathering bro-

personality, his views on Israel received increasing coverage, and his relationship with Prime Minister Begin became closer, more visible and highly noteworthy.

A peculiar theology

Before examining the stands of Jerry Falwell, Pat Robertson, and other prominent evangelicals who preach of a holy alliance with Israel, a brief understanding of their underlying theological and biblical views in order.

Traditionally, a majority of

Postmillennialism has flourished in eras when an optimistic and expansionist Christendom held power. Amillennialism sees both the growth of good — or the Kingdom of God — and evil in history until the end of time.

Most premillennialists believe that various signs, such as the preaching of the gospel in all nations, and catastrophes such as wars, and earthquakes, will precede Christ's return. But here agreements end, and complexity — especially to the outside observer — multiplies. Some premillennialists also hold what is called a dispensational interpretation of the Bible. This view, originated in the 19th century, places a heavy emphasis on interpreting various scriptures as prophetic, or predictive, of events to transpire in the future; thus, by reading Old Testament prophets such as Isaiah, Hosea, Amos, Ezekiel, and Daniel, one can understand and predict events as they unfold in the 20th century.

Dispensationalists are convinced a series of specific events will occur as history unfolds to its climax. These include: 1) the return of Jews to the land of Palestine; 2) the establishment of a Jewish state; 3) the preaching of the gospel to all nations, including Israel; 4) the "rapture" when Christian believers will be taken up to heaven; 5) seven years of "tribulation" on the earth, during which many Jews will be converted to Christianity, and great persecution and war shall reign on the earth, led by one called the Antichrist; 6) the Battle of Armageddon, taking place literally at Armageddon (by the Mediterranean, in what is now northern Israel) where the armies of the Antichrist will finally be defeated by Christ, bringing the tribulation to a close; 7) the establishment of Christ's millennial kingdom, where Christ will reign from Jerusalem, with all the nation Israel converted to Christ and participating in the administration of Christ's millennial kingdom — a literal kingdom on earth with its headquarters in Jerusalem and Israel.

Variations of this theme abound, with nearly as many twists in the details of the story as there are dispensationalists. A popular elaboration is that Russia (perhaps with her "Arab allies") will strike against Israel in the final events leading to the battle of Armageddon.

Doubtless, to the outside observer, constructive these scenarios to predict the course of contemporary foreign affairs from obscure verses in religious writings thousands of years old requires far more imagination than writing the script for Star Wars. And acting as if these scenarios are reliable truth seems more bizarre than following Jim Jones to the jungles of Guyana. Yet, since the 19th century, dispensationalist teachers have had a large impact on fundamentalist Christianity.

Today, dispensationalists are probably a minority among evangelicals; over the past decades, the influence of their int-

erpretation of Scripture has waned, and is often discarded by respected evangelical scholars and leaders. Christian circles outside of dispensationalism as playing impossible hocus-pocus on the Bible. However, the enduring popularity of dispensationalist views is evident in books such as the best-selling Late Great Planet Earth by Hal Lindsey.

Those evangelical personalities most outspoken and stalwart in their carte blanche support for modern Israel are generally adherents to dispensational premillennialism. For instance, the original signers of the declaration of solidarity with Israel presented to Ambassador Dinitz in 1976 included several presidents and professors at fundamentalist seminaries still teaching dispensationalism. Likewise, most of the 15 signers of the 1977 Evangelical Concern for Israel are known for their dispensationalist views.

More importantly, dispensational premillennialism is plainly evident in the broadcasting and preaching of Jerry Falwell and Pat Robertson. This is the edifice on which their views of Israel and the Middle East are constructed. Even though their perspectives are not representative of modern evangelicalism as a whole, their opinions, bouncing off satellites into millions of television sets, increasingly resonate through U.S. society.

Jerry Falwell

Jerry Falwell's views on Israel at least have the merit of being ambiguous and forthright. He told Christianity Today, and repeats to audiences everywhere, "God has blessed America because we have blessed the Jews." Aside from biblical reasons, Falwell also claims that "historically, the evidence is on their side that Palestine belongs to them." Further, Falwell "Support(s) the Jews because they are the only true friends America has in the Middle East." Describing what is happening in his view today, Falwell explains, "Bible-believing Christians have stood up and said, 'Hey, we are for the Jews because God is for the Jews.'"

So God has taken sides in the Middle East conflict, for the Jews and against the Arabs, according to Falwell. He only barely acknowledges that there is another side, stating, "there are cases and instances where the Arabs are not treated fairly, and I am against that. But ... the issue is Israel's survival ... The country has to be safe first before it can talk about internal freedoms."

In Falwell's book, Listen America, freedom in Israel is a present reality rather than a future promise. "Israel is a bastion of democracy in a part of the world that is politically unstable and frequently characterised by near anarchy," he describes of the founding of modern Israel does not even mention that Palestinians were living in that land. God founded and preserved modern Israel.



Mount of Olives where Robertson stood in 1977 and swore to the Lord to stand with Israel

and Menachem Begin. Beginning around 1967, the American Jewish Committee devoted its main interreligious energies toward evangelicals rather than liberal Protestants, who were seen as unwelcome in their support for Israel. Quiet meetings with evangelicals and Southern Baptists in the early 70's sought to build common ground, overcome differences, and, from Israel's perspective, translate Christian fundamentalists' prophetic fascination with Israel into concrete political support for Israeli policies.

During the bicentennial year, right-wing evangelical leaders presented then Israeli Ambassador Simcha Dinitz with a proclamation of solidarity and support for the state of Israel.

This dialogue helped temper initial Jewish scepticism toward candidate Jimmy Carter as an "evangelical" and to welcome his

and Menachem Begin. Beginning around 1967, the American Jewish Committee devoted its main interreligious energies toward evangelicals rather than liberal Protestants, who were seen as unwelcome in their support for Israel. Quiet meetings with evangelicals and Southern Baptists in the early 70's sought to build common ground, overcome differences, and, from Israel's perspective, translate Christian fundamentalists' prophetic fascination with Israel into concrete political support for Israeli policies.

In 1978 Prime Minister Menachem Begin told 800 evangelicals attending the International Congress for the Peace of Jerusalem that he was "not ashamed" to base Israel's "right" to the West Bank on "divine promises." This became a common theme in both Begin's speeches and the preaching of Israel's evangelical all-

ied together a few evangelical fundamentalists with Minister Begin — this time in Washington, D.C., at the Blair House. Eight influential evangelical preachers, including Adrian Rogers, then President of the Southern Baptist Convention, spoke of their commitment to Israel and listened to Mr. Begin. At the conclusion, Jerry Falwell, who arranged the meeting, read a letter to Begin that said, "We proclaim that the Land of Israel encompasses Judea and Samaria as integral parts of the Jewish patrimony, with Jerusalem as its one and indivisible capital... Israel stands as a bulwark of strength and determination against those, who by terror and blackmail, threaten our democratic way of life."

Falwell's star was rising as the 1980 elections approached, and his Moral Majority began to get national press attention. As he emerged as a prime time media

evangelicals (but not all) have held what is called a premillennial view concerning the return of Christ. Christianity teaches in general that human history as we know it will culminate and end with return, or second coming, of Christ and the final judgement. Premillennialists believe that upon Christ's return, he will inaugurate a rule of peace and righteousness on earth for 1,000 years — the millennium — and then final judgement will be executed, with eternal life or death for all. Revelation 20:1-6 is the key biblical passage on which this belief rests. Postmillennialists believe that this 1,000 year reign of Christ grows gradually within history, before Christ's return. Amillennialists, the third general option, believe that there is no literal millennium either before or after Christ's return.

Premillennialism is wedded to an apocalyptic view of history.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL

16:30 Koran
16:50 Cartoons
17:15 Children's Programme
17:40 Animals World
18:50 Local Programme
19:10 Programme on Sports
19:25 Religious Programme
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Arabic Series
21:30 News in Arabic
22:00 Arabic Series
23:10 News in Arabic

FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00 French Programme
19:00 News in French
19:30 News in Hebrew
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Play of the Week
21:10 News in English
22:00 News in English
22:15 Sunday & Week

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM
& partly on 95.60 KHz, SW
07:10 Morning Show
08:00 News Summary
08:25 Morning Show
12:00 News Summary
12:45 Pop music
13:00 News Summary
13:05 Pop Session
14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 Sports Report
14:30 Concert Hour
16:00 News Summary
16:30 Instrumental, Old Favorites
17:00 Latests' Choice
18:00 News Summary
18:05 News Hour
19:00 News Summary
19:30 Date with a Star
20:00 Evening Show
21:00 News Summary
21:30 Evening Show
22:00 News Summary
23:00 News Summary
24:00 News Headlines

BBC WORLD SERVICE

06:00 Newsweek 06:30 Joy Around the World 06:45 Financial Review 06:55

Reflexions 07:00 World News 07:00

British Press Review 07:15 Letterbox 07:30 Choral Music of Kodaly 07:30 Letter from America 08:00 Newsweek 08:30 The Magic of 08:00 World News 08:50 News about Britain 09:15 From Our Own Correspondent 09:30 Sarah and Company 10:00 World News 10:00 Reflections 10:15 The Fleeting Years 11:00 World News 11:00 British Press Review 11:15 People and Politics 11:45 Sports Review 12:15 Classical Record Review 12:30 Religious Service 12:30 World News 12:30 News About Britain 13:15 Letter from America 13:30 Play of the Week 14:00 World News 14:00 World News 15:15 Good Books 15:30 Short Story 15:45 The Saudi News Request Show 16:30 Sunday of the Day: Brothers-in-Law 17:00 World News 17:15 From the Promenade Concerts 18:00 World News 18:00 Commentary 18:15 From Our Own Correspondent 18:30 Financial Review 18:45 Letter from America 19:00 World News 19:00 World News 19:00 Reflections 19:45 Sports 20:00 World News 20:00 Before the Rock Set in 21:15 Two Plus One 21:30 What Makes a Country Rich 22:00 World News 22:00 Commentary 22:15 Letterbox 22:30 Sunday Half-Hour 23:00 The British Music Since 1945 23:15 Segments Rising 24:00 World News 00:00 Sports in Action 00:00 Radio 100 00:00 Sports 01:00 World News 01:00 Sports 01:15 Letter from America 01:30 Man, Myth and Music

VOICE OF AMERICA

05:00 The Breakfast Show 17:00 News and Special Reports 17:15 News Hour 17:30 News in the News 18:00 Special English News 18:15 Special English Feature: People in America 18:30 Music USA: Standards 19:00 News and News Products 19:15 Critics' Choice 19:30 Sports One 19:30 Special English: News World and their stories, feature "People in America" 20:30 Music USA (Standards) 21:00 News and Special Reports 21:15 News Hour 21:30 News in the News 22:00 Special English: News World and their stories 22:15 The Concert Hall 22:30 News and News Products USA 23:15 Critics' Choice 23:30 Studio One

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

FILM

* Godfather, at the American Centre at 3:00 and 7:00 p.m.

EXHIBITIONS

* Alechinsky exhibition, at the French Cultural Centre.
* The work of six major French photographers, at the French Cultural Centre.
* Masks, at the French Cultural Centre.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Amman, tel. 24590.
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Luvdibeh, 37440.
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Hessein, 661757.
Church of the Ascension (Greek Orthodox) Abadi, 23541.
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabbal Amman, 43453.
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 73261.
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 73261.
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 71751.
Armenian International Church (Inter-denominational): seats at Southern Baptist School in Stessat, 663749.

PRAYER TIMES

06:49 Fair
07:42 (Sunrise) Shuar
11:22 Dhur
14:36 'Ar
17:02 Maghreb
18:25 'Isha

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre tel. 41520
British Council 36147-8
French Cultural Centre 37009
Goethe Institute 41993

Soviet Cultural Centre

42303
Soviet Cultural Centre 24049
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
Haya Arts Centre 665195
Hanna Youth City 667811
Y.W.C.A. 41793
Y.W.M.C.A. 42251
Armenian Municipal Library 36111
University of Jordan Library 84355

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabbal Al Qaf' (Chadid Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculptures by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries. A collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Mustafaa, Jabbal Luvdibeh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.
Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours: 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.
Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

SERVICE CLUBS

Umas Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the International Hotel, 1:30 p.m.
Lions Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1:30 p.m.
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2:00 p.m.
Royal Automobile Club. Jabbal Amman, Eighth Circle. Tel. 815261.

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alfa Information department at Amman Airport at 92-205-6, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

05:40 Durr-e-Salam (BA)
06:15 Cairo (EA)
06:30 Athens (SU)
06:50 Cairo (RU)
07:30 Jeddah (RU)
08:00 Dhahran (RU)
08:45 Kuwait (RU)
09:00 Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RU)
09:30 Dhahran, Riyadh (SV)
10:00 Kuwait (KAC)
10:30 Jeddah (SV)
10:45 Madrid (RU)
10:50 Agaba (RU)
11:00 Cairo (RU)
11:15 Athens (RU)
11:30 New York, Vienna (RU)
11:50 London, Paris (RU)
12:00 Cairo (RU)
12:15 Zurich, Geneva (SR)
12:25 Beirut, Paris (AF)
12:45 Casablanca (RU)
13:30 Rome (RU)
13:50 Frankfurt (LH)
14:00 Cairo (EA)
14:30 Baghdad (RU)
14:50 Cairo (EA)
15:00 Baghdad (RU)
15:15 Dhahran (RU)

DEPARTURES

05:00 Cairo (RU)
06:15 Damascus, Frankfurt (LH)
07:00 Agaba (RU)
07:30 London (BA)
08:00 Rome (Alitalia) (RU)
08:30 Cairo (EA)
08:50 Rome (RU)
11:00 Amsterdam, New York (RU)
11:15 Athens (RU)
11:30 Cairo (RU)
12:00 Istanbul, London (RU)
12:30 Riyadh, Dhahran (SV)
12:50 Agaba (RU)
13:00 Kuwait (KAC)
13:20 Baghdad (RU)
13:45 Beirut, Larnaca (RU)
13:50 Kuwait (RU)
14:00 Kuwait (SR)
14:15 Dhahran (RU)

MONEY EXCHANGE

Local selling rates in Jls

Belgian franc 131.6 / 132.4
Dutch guilder 30.7 / 31.1
Egyptian guinea 346.6 / 354.1
French franc 50.7 / 51.1
Iraqi dinar 624.3 / 631.6
Italian lire (for 100) 25.1 / 25.3
Japanese yen (for 100) 133.8 / 134.6
Kuwaiti dinar 122.3 / 123.6
Lebanese lira 83.3 / 84.8
Omani riyal 98.6 / 104.5
Qatari riyal 98.4 / 98.9
Saudi riyal 104.5 / 105
Swedish crown 48.9 / 49.2
Swiss franc 167.4 / 168.4
Syrian lira 62.3 / 62.7
UAE dirham 97.8 / 98.3
U.S. dollar 613.7 / 617.4
U.S. dollar 359.5 / 361.5
W. German mark 143.4 / 144.3

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.
It will be partly cloudy with southerly moderate winds in Agaba, it will be fair with northerly moderate winds and sea calm.

Low/high temperature in deg.C

Amman 18/27
Agaba 23/35
Deserts 17/31
Jordan Valley 25/35
Yesterday's high temperature readings: Amman 26, Agaba 34, Humidity readings: Amman 54 per cent, Agaba 30 per cent.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES

Ambulance 193, 75111
Fire, fire, police 199
Blood bank 75121
Civil Defence rescue 661111
Fire headquarters 22090-3
Police rescue 192, 21111, 37777
Police headquarters 39141
Traffic police 56390-1
Electric Power Co. 36381-2
Municipal water service 71125-8

HOSPITALS

Husseini Medical Centre 81381-32
Khaldi Maternity, J. Amman 44281-4
Al-Hadi Maternity, J. Amman 42441
Jabbal Amman Maternity 42362
Malhas, J. Amman 36140
Palestine, Shmeikani 66471-4
Shmeikani Hospital 66913-5
University Hospital 66845
Dr. Al-Shifa, J. Husseini 667158
Al-Mushair Hospital 66727-9
The Infirmary, Abadi 665292
Al-Ahli, Abadi 664164
Infirmary, Al-Muhajreen 77101-3
Al-Basrah, J. Ashrafieh 75111
Anty, Marja 91611

NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN

Dr. Mohammed Khalil Izzat 74113
Dr. Abdul Qader Al Lail 36750
Sakran pharmacy 37140
Fetash pharmacy 71560
Al-Jabbal pharmacy 44394
Venecia taxi 44376
Mihyar taxi 66547
Shmeikani taxi 84501
Asian taxi 51400

IRBID

Dr. Nidal Haddad 74590
Zarqa pharmacy 73310

ZARQA

Dr. Ghazi Roumani 62900
Shaker pharmacy (1)

GENERAL

Jordan Television 73110
Radio Jordan 74113
Ministry of Tourism 42510
Hotel complaints 66441
Price complaints 66110

MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in Jls per kg.			
Apple (African)	240 / 200	Lemon (imported)	280 / 220
Apple (American)	240 / 200	Lemon (local)	150 / 100
Apple (Double Red)	220 / 180	Mellow	50 / 50
Apple (Golden)	200 / 160	Marrow (large)	150 / 120
Apple (Japanese)	250 / 200	Marrow (small)	220 / 180
Apple (Local)	250 / 200	Meat	280 / 220
Apple (Starkon)	200 / 160	Olives	280 / 220
Banana	260 / 200	Onion (dry)	100 / 70
Banana (Muhajreen)	225 / 180	Onion (green)	200 / 160
Beans	280 / 220	Oranges	260 / 200
Beans (string)	360 / 300	Oranges (Mandarin)	230 / 200
Cabbage	150 / 120	Oranges (abundant)	200 / 160
Carrot	150 / 120	Okra	450 / 400
Cauliflower (white)	200 / 160	Onion (dry)	90 / 70
Cherries	440 / 400	Pearley	300 / 250
Cucumber (large)	150 / 120	Pears	520 / 480
Cucumber (small)	200 / 170	Peas (Lebanese)	600 / 550
Dates	200 / 160	Plums	250 / 200
Eggplant (small)	180 / 140	Potato (imported)	140 / 100
Fava Beans	150 / 120	Sage	150 / 120
Figs	300 / 220	Red Chokies	540 / 500
Garlic	300 / 400	Sage	450 / 380
Grapes	250 / 200	Splach	200 / 160
Grapes (black)	250 / 200	Sweet Pepper	200 / 160
Grapes (green)	230 / 190	Tomato	158 / 100
Greens	280 / 220	Watermelon	160 / 120
Hot Green Pepper	260 / 200	Water Melon (imported)	100 / 70

NEWS IN BRIEF

Railway team leaves for talks in France

AMMAN (Petra) — A delegation from the Aqaba Railway Corporation left for France Saturday for a week-long visit. The delegation, led by the corporation's Director, Sahl Hamzah, will hold talks with French officials on cooperation between France and Jordan in railway affairs. The delegation will also look into the most up-to-date railway equipment, particularly fast locomotives for possible purchase.

U of J to grant doctorate in Arabic

AMMAN (Petra) — The University of Jordan's Faculty of Arts will embark on procedures for granting doctorates in Arabic language and literature. According to a decision by the university council of deans, this will be effective at the start of the second semester of the current academic year 1982/83.

450 telephone lines out of order

AMMAN (Petra) — A total of 450 telephone lines were out of action in Amman Saturday as a result of damages caused to one of the main cables by workers working under contract with the Water Supply Corporation, according to Telecommunications Corporation (TCC) Director General Mohammad Shahed Ismail. He said the area affected is opposite the Royal Cultural Centre near the Sports City. According to Mr. Ismail, TCC teams are working continuously to repair the damage and restore communications in the area as soon as possible.

Jordan to attend irrigation-water seminar

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan will take part in a five-day seminar on the use of water for irrigation purposes scheduled to open in Tunis Tuesday. The seminar is organized by the Tunisian government in cooperation with the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO). Two members from the Ministry of Agriculture's Irrigation and Land Reclamation Department will attend the seminar.

Intensive English course at university

AMMAN (Petra) — University of Jordan Technical Services Centre has decided to organize intensive English-language courses starting early 1983. The centre's director who made the announcement Saturday said that the courses will be open for anyone wishing to appear for the U.S. Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL) test, required by American universities. The centre, in cooperation with the Mu'ta University had earlier held two similar courses, each lasting seven weeks, to prepare candidates for the TOEFL test before proceeding to the U.S. for their higher studies.

Madaba industrial school progresses

MADABA (Petra) — The first stage of industrial school in Madaba has been implemented; a spokesman for the Ministry of Education which is financing the project, said Saturday. The spokesman said the first stage of the project to be established on a 40-dunum tract of land cost JD 505,000. The school, designed to accommodate 600 trainees will include classrooms, lecture halls, a laboratory, workshops and a library.

University sets directives for Islamic centre

IRBID (Petra) — Yarmouk University Royal Commission ratified Saturday directives for the Islamic Studies Centre, currently being set up at the university. University President Adnan Badran said the centre aims at assimilating modern science, studying modern Islamic and human issues and offering Islamic-oriented solutions for them. The centre, Dr. Badran said, will participate in revising and disseminating Islamic heritage, encourage research and publishing works pertaining to the advancement and progress in the Islamic World. The centre will also lay down academic programmes aimed at granting high-study diplomas, masters degrees, and doctorates in Islamic studies.

2-week fisheries course opens

AQABA (Petra) — A two-week training course on fish biology and estimating the deposit of fish in the Red Sea opened here Saturday.

The course is designed to orient participants from five Arab countries bordering the Red Sea, on methods of properly exploiting the fish wealth in the sea. They will hear lectures on the subject as well as on ways of breeding fish and increasing production.

The course, the first of its type for developing fisheries in the Red Sea and the Gulf of Eden is aimed at the skills of fishermen and at the prospect of establishing fishing villages in every participating state with financing from the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and the U.N. Development Programme (UNDP).

145,000 covered under SSC benefits

AMMAN (Petra) — A total of 145,000 people are now covered by the national social security system and efforts are being exerted to make the Social Security Corporation (SSC) more comprehensive and include all sectors of the population. Labour Minister Jawad Al Anani said in a statement Saturday marking four years on the SSC establishment in Jordan.

He said that the SSC is designed to benefit not only the workers but also their families and children and offer them security.

The SSC board has been established on "sound democratic basis" and is made up of representatives of the government, workers and employers, the minister said.

Speaking also on the SSC fourth anniversary was the SSC Director General Farhi' Ubeid who said the

76 per cent of those covered by the SSC law are Jordanians and the rest are non-Jordanians.

He told a press conference that the SSC compensates Jordanians and non-Jordanians in case of occupational injuries, old age, disability and death.

At the start of 1983, all organisations employing at least five people and more will be covered under the SSC law while agricultural workers will join by the

beginning of 1984, Mr. Ubeid said.

According to Mr. Ubeid, the SSC plans to purchase a number of housing units at Abu Nuseir Housing Estate, now under construction, in addition to 500 units being constructed in Aqaba by the Housing Corporation.

These units, he said, will be offered to employees of private organisations and major companies operating in Jordan.

Committee to intensify action to combat locusts

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Near East (CCDL) has decided in its recent meeting in Rome to organise several regional seminars on ways to counter the locust threat and for coordinating views of affected countries in this field, according to the CCDL's centre director in Jeddah, Ahmad Al Khasawneh.

Mr. Khasawneh, who was speaking in Amman upon arrival Friday following his participation in the CCDL meeting, said that the participants also decided to intensify their efforts for finding new low-cost pesticides to replace presently-used costly ones that can harm humans.

The seminar called on countries that are normally plagued by the pest to carry out campaigns of pat-

rolling their regions and monitor locust movements for the purpose of confining locusts and then eliminating them. Mr. Khasawneh added. He said that the CCDL is taking precautions for combating future danger of locusts specially along the Red Sea coast and in North Africa, but he ruled out any possibility of locust invasion of Jordan.

The CCDL, established in 1965 is designed to carry out all possible measures to control desert locusts within the Middle East and to reduce crop damage.

Taking part in the four-day seminar in Rome were delegates from 30 nations which are vulnerable to locust attacks in addition to representatives from a number of international and regional organisations.

Tangiers conference reviews modern techniques in training

AMMAN (Petra) — Several working papers on practical methods in training and in the use of audio-visual techniques in training were reviewed by participants in a six-day seminar held in Tangiers, Morocco recently, according to Institute of Public Administration Acting Director Abdullah Ulayyan.

Speaking upon return here Friday after participating in the seminar, Mr. Ulayyan said that 16 directors from various Arab institutions took part in the seminar, designed to orient participants on experiences in this field by Third World nations and to explore cooperation and coordination among Arab countries in developing and

producing training and educational aids.

The participants reviewed the proper use of films, produced by developed nations, in Arab countries and underlined the importance of producing such training films in the Arab World and the exchange of such materials among Arab countries for the purpose of promoting educational training.

Mr. Ulayyan said. Taking part in the seminar, organised by the Amman-based Arab Organisation of Administrative Sciences, were delegates from Jordan, Mauritania, Algeria, Kuwait, Oman, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Iraq.

Ghandour to take delivery of TriStar

AMMAN (Petra) — Ali Ghandour, chairman of the board of directors and president of Alfa, the Royal Jordanian Airline, left for the United States Saturday for a visit expected to last several days. Mr. Ghandour is expected to take delivery of a Lockheed TriStar aircraft to join Alfa's fleet, the last of a five-plane consignment. Mr. Ghandour will also go to Los Angeles to give a lecture on Jordan's economic, touristic and social development.

JVA, Italian firm sign JD 18 million irrigation contract

AMMAN (J.T.) — Italian company Impresit Saturday signed a contract with the Jordan Valley Authority (JVA) for implementing irrigation projects in five regions of Karak Governorate at a cost of JD 18 million.

Irrigation projects will be carried out at Haditha, Mazra'a, Al Thira', Al Safi, Fufa and Khazirah where nearly 47,000 dunums of land will be irrigated by pipeline network to help promote the production of vegetables and fruit in the region.

The agreement was signed by JVA Acting President Munther Haddadin and the Impresit manager.

Present at the signing ceremony were representatives of the Italian government, the Kuwait-based Fund for Arab Economic and Social Development and the Saudi Fund for Development, all of whom are participating in the project in addition to the Jordanian

government, according to a JVA spokesman.

Commenting on the irrigation projects, Dr. Haddadin said that they are the first of their type in the Karak Valley and are expected to participate in developing the region and contributing towards Jordan's economic progress.

Studies on these projects, he said, started in 1976 but it was not until contacts were successfully concluded with financial sources that the contract was drawn up. The JVA has built schools, a rural hospital and housing units for staff in the region and is now carrying out electricity and water projects in the region to help it to develop further, Dr. Haddadin said.

IDB lends JD 419,200 to craftsmen in Jordan

AMMAN (Petra) — A total of 137 loans granted by the Industrial Development Bank (IDB) to craftsmen in the first nine months of this year amount to JD 419,200, according to a statistical bulletin issued by the IDB Saturday.

It said that the Amman area obtained 48.2 per cent of the total loans, and the money was mostly needed to establishing bakeries, shoe factories, aluminium and wood workshops as well as auto-mechanic repair shops. In Karak, the Agricultural Credit Corporation branch announced that it had granted farmers in Karak Governorate a total of JD 560,000 since the start of 1982.

TO LET Villa For Rent

A Two-floor villa is available. The first floor contains 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms (one for guests), Dining & Living Saloons, with Telephone, Well, Garage.

The Second floor consists of 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 saloons, a dining hall and servant room.

It has balconies around, a garage and a Well.
Site: ABO QUORA Quarter, Opposite Jerusalem Intl. Hotel.
For details please call tel. 664588 after 9 p.m.

PREQUALIFICATION NOTICE
WATER SUPPLY CORPORATION
HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN
ZARQA - RUSEIFA
WATER DISTRIBUTING, SEWERAGE
AND STORMWATER PROJECT

The Water Supply Corporation of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan intends to invite tenders in the near future for construction works, including the laying of about 125 kilometres of ductile iron water mains up to 600 millimetres (the supply of pipes would be under separate tender), and the supply and laying of about 220 kilometres of sanitary sewers, 31 kilometres of storm sewers, and nine kilometres of storm drains and culverts. The work site is in Zarqa and Ruseifa, Jordan, about 20 kilometres northeast of Amman.

The work is divided into several contracts and expected to be financed by the World Bank, Kreditanstalt fuer Wiederaufbau, USAID, and the Islamic Development Bank under parallel financing. The eligibility criteria and procurement procedures of the respective financing agency would apply and may vary from contract to contract. It is anticipated that the tender documents will be issued during 1983.

Contractors experienced in this type of work who wish to be considered for invitations to bid must pre-qualify. Prequalification questionnaires can be obtained by applying in writing or by telex to the Director General, Water Supply Corporation, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, P.O. Box 5012, Amman, Jordan, Tel: 41788, Telex 21698 WATER JORDAN, or Malcolm Pirnie, Inc., 100 Eisenhower Drive, P.O. Box 36, Paramus, New Jersey 07652 USA, Telephone (201) 845-0400, Telex 137364 MALPIRNING WHP.

Prequalification questionnaires will be available on Oct. 15, 1982. One copy of the completed questionnaire should be received by the Director General, Water Supply Corporation, by Nov. 30, 1982, and one copy should be sent to Malcolm Pirnie, Inc. at the above address.

Yaseen El-Kayed
Director General,
Water Supply Corporation

اعلان تأهيل

مؤسسة مياه الشرب - المملكة الاردنية الهاشمية
مشروع انشاء شبكة مياه ومجاري وتصريف مياه امطار لمدينتي الزرقاء والرصيفة

مؤسسة مياه الشرب/ المملكة الاردنية الهاشمية ترغب في استئجار عروض في المستقبل القريب لانشاء محطة تنقية محارية بسعة (٢٤٠٠٠ م مكعب) بموقع على اساس ان العطاء يشمل على توريد وتركيب المعدات وتنفيذ الانشاءات حسب المخططات والمواصفات المعدة لهذه الغاية باستعمال طريقة الترشيح (Trickling Filter) او على اساس تسليم مفتاح حيث يقوم المتعهد بتصميم وتنفيذ المشروع.

يقع موقع العمل في الزرقاء والرصيفة والتي تبعد ٢٠ كم الى الشمال الشرقي من عمان.

العمل مقسم الى عدة عطاءات ومن المتوقع ان تتولى من قبل البنك الدولي وبنك الاعمار الانساني ووكالة الولايات المتحدة للانشاء الدولي والبنك الاسلامي، ويشترط التقيد بشروط المولين حيث يختلف التمويل من عطاء الى اخر ومن المتوقع ان يتم تجهيز وثائق العطاء خلال عام ١٩٨٣.

على المتعهدين ذوي الخبرة في هذه الاعمال والذين يرغبون في الاشتراك في تنفيذ هذا المشروع تقديم وثائق التأهيل على النماذج التي يمكن الحصول عليها اعتباراً من ١٥ تشرين اول ١٩٨٢ من:

مدير عام مؤسسة مياه الشرب - ص ب (٥٠١٢) تلفون (٤١٧٨٨) تلکس (٢١٦٩٨) ووتر جوردان او:

من مالکوم بيرني شارع ايزنهاور ١٠٠ ص ب (٣٦) براموس نيوجيرسي (٠٧٦٥٢) اميركا: تلفون (٠٤٠٠) (٢٠١) ٨٤٥ تلکس (١٣٧٣٦٤) ماليرج وهب.

تعاد نسخة من وثائق التأهيل الى مدير عام مؤسسة مياه الشرب والنسخة الثانية الى المكتب الاستشاري مالکوم بيرني على العناوين المبينة اعلاه قبل ٣٠ تشرين ثاني ١٩٨٢

ياسين الكايد
مدير عام مؤسسة مياه الشرب

PREQUALIFICATION NOTICE
WATER SUPPLY CORPORATION
HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN
WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT
FOR
ZARQA-RUSEIFA WATER AND
WASTE WATER PROJECTS

The Water Supply Corporation of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, intends to invite tenders in the near future for a 24,000 cubic metre per day wastewater treatment plant. Tenders will be considered for supply and construction of the plant using the detailed plans and specifications prepared for the synthetic trickling filter process or using alternative process and designs by the tenderer on a turnkey basis. The work site is Zarqa, Jordan, about 20 kilometres northeast of Amman.

The work is anticipated to be financed by the World Bank and eligible contractors will be those from World Bank member countries, Switzerland and Taiwan. It is anticipated that tender documents will be issued at the end of 1982.

Contractors experienced in this type of work who wish to be considered for invitations to bid must pre-qualify. Prequalification questionnaires can be obtained by applying in writing or by telex to the Director General, Water Supply Corporation, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, or Malcolm Pirnie, Inc. at address given below.

Prequalification forms will be available Oct. 15, 1982. One copy of the completed questionnaire should be received by the Director General, Water Supply Corporation, by Nov. 30, 1982, and one copy should be sent to Malcolm Pirnie, Inc. Director General Water Supply Corporation Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan P.O. Box 5012 Amman - Jordan Telex 21698 WATER JORDAN Telephone 41788 OR Malcolm Pirnie, Inc. 100 Eisenhower Drive P.O. Box 36 Paramus, New Jersey 07652 U.S.A. Telex 137364 MALPIRNING WHP Telephone (201)845-0400

Yaseen El-Kayed
Director General,
Water Supply Corporation

اعلان تأهيل

مشروع مياه ومجاري مدينتي الزرقاء والرصيفة
مؤسسة مياه الشرب / المملكة الاردنية الهاشمية
محطة تنقية للمجاري

تربغ مؤسسة مياه الشرب في المملكة الاردنية الهاشمية في استئجار عروض في المستقبل القريب لانشاء محطة تنقية محارية بسعة (٢٤٠٠٠ م مكعب) بموقع على اساس ان العطاء يشمل على توريد وتركيب المعدات وتنفيذ الانشاءات حسب المخططات والمواصفات المعدة لهذه الغاية باستعمال طريقة الترشيح (Trickling Filter) او على اساس تسليم مفتاح حيث يقوم المتعهد بتصميم وتنفيذ المشروع.

يقع موقع العمل في الزرقاء والرصيفة والتي تبعد ٢٠ كم الى الشمال الشرقي من عمان. يساهم في تمويل هذا المشروع البنك الدولي. لذا فان المتعهدين يجب ان يكونوا من الدول الاعضاء في البنك الدولي، سويسرا وتايوان، ومن المتوقع ان تكون وثائق العطاء جاهزة للتوزيع في نهاية عام ١٩٨٢.

على المتعهدين ذوي الخبرة في هذه الاعمال والذين يرغبون في الاشتراك في تنفيذ هذا المشروع تقديم وثائق التأهيل على النماذج التي يمكن الحصول عليها بالطلب خطياً او بواسطة التلکس الى العناوين المذكورة ادناه اعتباراً من ١٥ تشرين اول ١٩٨٢ من:

تعاد وثائق التأهيل على نسختين الاولى الى مدير عام مؤسسة مياه الشرب والثانية الى المستشارين مالکوم بيرني على العناوين التالية وذلك قبل ٣٠ تشرين ثاني ١٩٨٢ من:

مدير عام مؤسسة مياه الشرب مالکوم بيرني شارع ايزنهاور ١٠٠ ص ب (٣٦) عمان: ص ب (٥٠١٢) تلفون (٤١٧٨٨) تلکس (٢١٦٩٨) ووتر جوردان او:

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ياسين الكايد
مدير عام مؤسسة مياه الشرب

At best, Europe likely to meet Reagan halfway

Slim prospects for NATO to put pressure on Soviet economy

By Sidney Weiland
Reuters

LONDON — NATO nations have begun a complex study of East-West economic relations in hopes of aligning widely divergent views on how to do business with Moscow.

For U.S. allies in Europe, the study is a first move in efforts to get the Reagan administration to get back down in a tense dispute over pipeline equipment sales to the Soviet Union.

But President Reagan's tough stand on East-West trade is expected to harden following action by Poland two weeks ago in delegating the Solidarity independent trade union. Mr. Reagan retaliated immediately with new trade sanctions against Warsaw.

In the pipeline row, the United States has blacklisted 11 firms in Britain, France, West Germany and Italy for breaking a ban on the supply of American-licensed parts for a major Siberian natural gas network.

Washington has told the Europeans there is virtually no chance of getting the ban lifted unless the NATO alliance finds alternative ways of putting pressure on the Soviet economy.

While all 16 NATO governments have agreed to investigate the possibilities, Western diplomats admit that prospects for meaningful joint action are slim.

They say there is no enthusiasm in Europe for new restrictions that

could lead to a slowdown in trade. European NATO leaders have told Mr. Reagan the pipeline ban could damage the West's economy more than the Soviet Union.

But diplomats say there appears to be no way of budging the Americans at present and that it is even pointless to hold high-level talks until alternative sanctions can be discussed.

The Reagan administration's goal is twofold: to retaliate against Soviet actions in Afghanistan and Poland and to deny Moscow financial benefits that leave it free to divert scarce hard currency funds to armaments.

The American arguments are disputed by many Europeans who hold that the West has no real leverage to inflict serious economic damage on the Soviet Union and who question whether U.S. pressure is misplaced or even legitimate.

Senior NATO officials say the pipeline dispute will now be subsumed into a broader Western study on the whole strategy of trading relations with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

NATO countries are also reassessing controls on strategic exports, and the 24-nation Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) is being asked to reopen discussions on whether Western loans to Moscow are too cheap.

Under U.S. prodding, interest rates on credits to finance Soviet purchases in the West have already been raised by about five per

cent in the last year. Washington believes there is still scope to stiffen borrowing conditions.

Although European officials doubt much more can be done without damaging Western economies, some believe the effort to shut off loopholes is worth making.

Western Europe will become too dependent on the Soviet Union through planned imports of Siberian gas via the controversial Urengoi pipeline.

British officials say the squabble has become so emotive that Mr. Reagan cannot lift the ban on equipment.

that the end result in looking for alternatives is likely to be largely cosmetic.

Meanwhile, European governments are reconciled to continuation of the American blacklist, which means that European firms supplying pipeline parts are automatically barred from obtaining energy-related U.S. equipment.

"We expect no early solution," a West German spokesman said two weeks ago. Some European firms are expected to challenge the U.S. ban in the American courts.

The U.S. and the 10-nation European Community are embroiled in separate disputes over transatlantic trade in steel and agricultural products.

Another complicating factor is that France has decided to follow U.S. example by seeking to sell the Soviet Union large quantities of surplus wheat.

The Europeans, especially the French, argue that Washington is dishonest by opposing the pipeline while at the same time shipping millions of tonnes of grain to the Soviet Union. The Europeans contend that U.S. grain represents an indirect subsidy for Moscow because it is cheaper than Soviet cereals.

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Rummaging in the box

"We think we should rummage in the bottom of the box to see if there is something else we can do," a British official says.

Britain has taken a lead in urging a compromise, and U.S. diplomats believe the new West German government of Chancellor Helmut Kohl may be willing to meet Mr. Reagan at least halfway.

One issue to be studied is whether

the pipeline unless he can show that the Europeans are ready to join in applying other forms of pressure on Moscow.

France, on the other hand, argues that the U.S. is suffering from "self-inflicted wounds" and there is no reason for Europe to find ways of salvaging American prestige.

"The Europeans generally reject the idea that they have to come up with a package to buy the Americans off," a NATO expert says. "No deal has been struck."

Many diplomats agree privately

More than guns can do

THE TALKS now taking place in Washington between senior American and Israeli officials aim at the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Lebanon, notably Israeli and Syrian troops, and also at agreement on new arrangements to secure Israel's northern frontier region against attacks by Palestinian resistance forces. The process of making northern Israel "secure" has been an expensive one—several hundred Israelis killed and several thousand wounded. At the rate that Israelis were being killed or injured by Palestinian attacks from southern Lebanon, it would have taken over several hundred years for as many Israeli casualties to be recorded as were during the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. But such is the logic of arms, and the psyche of generals.

Israel's leaders will now stress heavily the need for a "secure" northern frontier because they have to find a good reason for having attacked Lebanon and suffered so many Israeli casualties. Their dream of wiping out

the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) as a political force in the Middle East has turned out to be a nightmare—with the PLO now stronger than ever, PLO Chairman Arafat being courted by the Pope and various international statesmen, and enormous new understanding in the West for the basic justice of the Palestinian cause.

Yet, Israel's insistence on "security" for its northern frontier being guaranteed by a multinational force or treaties with Lebanon stands as another example of relying on the gun for more than what the gun can deliver. What good is security in the north if Palestinian children in Jerusalem routinely carry out acts of armed resistance? The concept of "security" as one that can be achieved by the force of arms died many years ago in the lands of Vietnam and Algeria, and is being proven false yet again in Poland and Afghanistan. Why should the case of Israel be any different? It isn't. The Americans should point that out to their Israeli friends.

JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Beware of malicious campaigns

The seven-member Arab committee formed at the Fez summit started its meetings Friday to outline its programme for contacts to be made by the committee, with the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council, aimed at clarifying the Arab peace plan adopted by the summit, and seeking support for it.

The initiation of such a move basically presupposes the agreement of the participating members on assessing a thorough perspective of what is to be done, the nature of the discussions to be made with the permanent five, and the scope of such discussions. This definitely necessitates the formulation of a common comprehensive line for the seven to adhere to, and present the agreed-upon framework to the contacted states as coherently as possible.

The seven-member committee is seemingly concentrating its efforts on arriving at such a broadline, but it is still to be feared that the present campaign launched by the Syrian mass media against the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO)

will have a bad impact on the committee's task in any way or another. It is only imperative to warn in advance against such practices, as they only serve to sabotage joint Arab action, when the Arabs are comprehensively needed to demonstrate their ability to handle their responsibilities effectively before the whole world, particularly at this stage.

The consequences of such practices are totally to be laid on the back of those who initiate them, with all the historic and national implications of holding them responsible for any negative outcome of impeding a joint pan-Arab action in the world arena.

It is only necessary to warn, but we are in no way pessimistic. The participants in the seven-member committee are justifiably hoped to apply a high sense of responsibility to their task similar to that expressed during the Fez summit meetings. In the light of such a hope, the Arab masses are following up the programme and the activities of the committee, wishing it all success.

Al Dustour: Arabs can achieve a unified stand

The seven-member Arab committee's meetings held at present in Morocco under the chairmanship of King Hassan II signify the insistence of the Arab Nation to give life to the unanimous resolutions adopted at the Fez summit. The drive for refusing all Israeli allegations that the Arabs can never arrive at a unified stand is proving such pretences, groundless and the present Arab and world atmosphere is increasingly potent with positive aspects to be utilised for promoting peace chances in the Middle East, based on the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from the occupied Arab territories, and creating the suitable grounds for the realisation of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

The Fez Arab peace plan is totally based on the resolutions and recommendations adopted by the world community through the U.N.

President Reagan's initiative is basically in compliance with such resolutions. Hence, the

importance of presenting an Arab comprehensive outlook and a coherent approach is evident. The five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council should be contacted with a harmoniously coordinated tone.

The Israeli invasion of Lebanon presented the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in a positive light, which gained the rights of the Palestinian people great support. This only necessitates the adherence to a unified Arab stand to manipulate such gains fruitfully, against the background of world-wide condemnation of Israel's aggressiveness, irresponsibility and violation of international laws and norms.

The special relationship between the U.S. and Israel, can not be tackled except through a serious dialogue with the U.S., stressing the realities and substance of the issue, and rendering sufficient help to the American administration to adopt a balanced stand towards the Middle East conflict.

United States foreign policy may be affected by Shultz' methodical approach

By Philip Geyelin

MAYBE GEORGE SHULTZ has taken the thrill out of foreign policy-making. But if it is agreed that before you can make a coherent foreign policy you have to have a coherent way of making it, then the change is invigorating. Where Alexander Haig was volatile, combative, in perpetual and sometimes purposeless motion, Shultz is stable. He is unimpressed by preeminence and prerogative for their own sake, and possesses of that special toughness that does not have to be regularly paraded to be recognised.

That is what old hands are saying, and you can put this down as no more than might be expected from old hands who have, by and large, been told they are staying. It is less easy to discount the detailed description they offer of style, technique and method. Says a close associate: "My impression so far is

of a very careful guy—cautious would be the wrong word—in terms of preparation, and very uncomfortable if he is not prepared. His approach is, do not come in and tell me what you think ought to be done about a problem until you have told me first what the problem is and second, what your objective is. Then tell me what it is you think we ought to do about it."

Methodical, then, is the operative word; taking care is the operating principle. What this entails in practice is worth examining for the future impact it may have on U.S. policy. And the best model at hand is to be found in the process leading up to the president's Middle East speech. Once the secretary and the president had agreed on the urgent need for a "Reagan" policy, Shultz tackled the problem as one attacks an artichoke—from the outside, leaf by leaf.

At the heart was a "core group," including the undersecretary for political affairs, Larry Eagleburger; the director of U.S. policy planning staff, Paul Wolfowitz; the assistant secretary for Middle East matters, Nicholas Veliotis; the special envoy for the Camp David "autonomy talks," Richard Fairbanks; state's Israeli

desk officer; a man from the CIA. But before getting to the heart, Shultz started outside, meeting with (among others) Henry Kissinger, former Dupont Chairman Irving Shapiro and a former U.S. ambassador to Yugoslavia and labour department official, Lawrence Silberman. The American ambassadors to Israel, Egypt,

Saudi Arabia and Jordan were called home for consultation.

Only then did Shultz embark on a series of at least four sessions with Ronald Reagan. "One thing Shultz did very carefully," says one who took part, "was to devote a full session to telling the president what the dangers were, what can go wrong, what are the problems you may have to face. He was careful about that."

With the same painstaking precision, Shultz is closing in on Namibia, Latin America, Asia, Atlantic alliance relations. The process strikes some people as too slow, and others as playing it too safe.

My own guess is that a well-prepared George Shultz will be coming at Reagan and the rest of the foreign policy apparatus with a number of significant suggestions for changing (or steadying) course.

His approach is, do not come in and tell me what you think ought to be done about a problem until you have told me first what the problem is and second, what your objective is. Then tell me what it is you think we ought to do about it.

British North Sea oil to end up with private investors

Thatcher goes ahead with privatisation programme

By Nicholas Moore
Reuters

LONDON — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government has run into a storm over a bid to sell private investors a slice of the state's North Sea oil.

In August it split off the oil-producing business of the British National Oil Corporation (BNOC) to form a new company, Britoil, operator of two fields with stakes in others.

The plan is to sell shares in 51 per cent of Britoil, possibly in November, in the biggest of a series of cash-raising and ideologically-tinged "privatisation" measures.

But the problem for Energy Secretary Nigel Lawson is that estimates of what the sale will raise for a cash-hungry Treasury have plunged since the Conservatives came to power in 1979, pledged to denationalise chunks of state-owned industry.

In that year it seemed the oil boom would last forever. But in the present period of world oversupply, with oil prices seen unlikely to rise before 1985, stockbroker estimates of the value of Britoil assets have roughly halved.

Some think the sale might not fetch the government much above 500 million sterling (\$850 million)

against nearer one billion (\$1.7 billion) about a year ago.

The declining estimates of what 51 per cent of Britoil will raise for the Treasury have provided ready ammunition for the opposition Labour Party, which opposes the sell-off.

When it was in power Labour created the British National Oil Corporation to ensure that the government had a hand in the trade in British oil.

Under Mrs. Thatcher's plans this state-trading role will be retained and companies operating in the North Sea oil must still sell the corporation 51 per cent of the oil they pump—output is now some two million barrels daily, making Britain the world's sixth largest producer.

The corporation will also continue to set the official British price for crude oil.

But Labour also encouraged it to venture into exploration and production on its own account and this is the slice of its business which the present government split off and turned into Britoil, in which it now seeks private investment.

Labour's argument that the British people are about to be robbed of a national asset was recently buttressed by alleged leaked documents suggesting that Britoil wanted a pre-sale cash transfusion

of 200 million sterling (\$340 million) from the Treasury.

Cash buffer sought

A Labour legislator, Dr. Gordon Brown, said Britoil and the Treasury had been arguing over the need to provide the company with a cash buffer to keep up dividends in the event of a drop in profitability.

Stockbrokers speculated that a solution might involve selling the Britoil shares at a discount of about 30 per cent on asset value. Whatever happens, broker analysts said, the sale is likely to raise less than it would have done had it been made before the oil glut, so that a row in parliament about the eventual price appears unavoidable.

Oil analyst Richard Saville, with brokers Phillips and Drew, said: "Clearly they will not make as much money as they might have done a year ago. But it is possible that if they wait another year or more they could raise even less. The outlook for oil prices and the oil share market remains uncertain."

Michael Unsworth, with Scott, Goff, Hancock, said: "The government is certainly more vulnerable to its critics."

But at the Conservative party

annual conference two weeks ago Mr. Lawson, the energy secretary, said he intended to press on with all speed in the Britoil sell-off, announcing that in the next formal pre-sale move its entire holdings will be transferred to his name on November 1.

"It is the first serious attempt for 30 years to reverse the ratchet which has placed ever more industry under state control," he told cheering delegates.

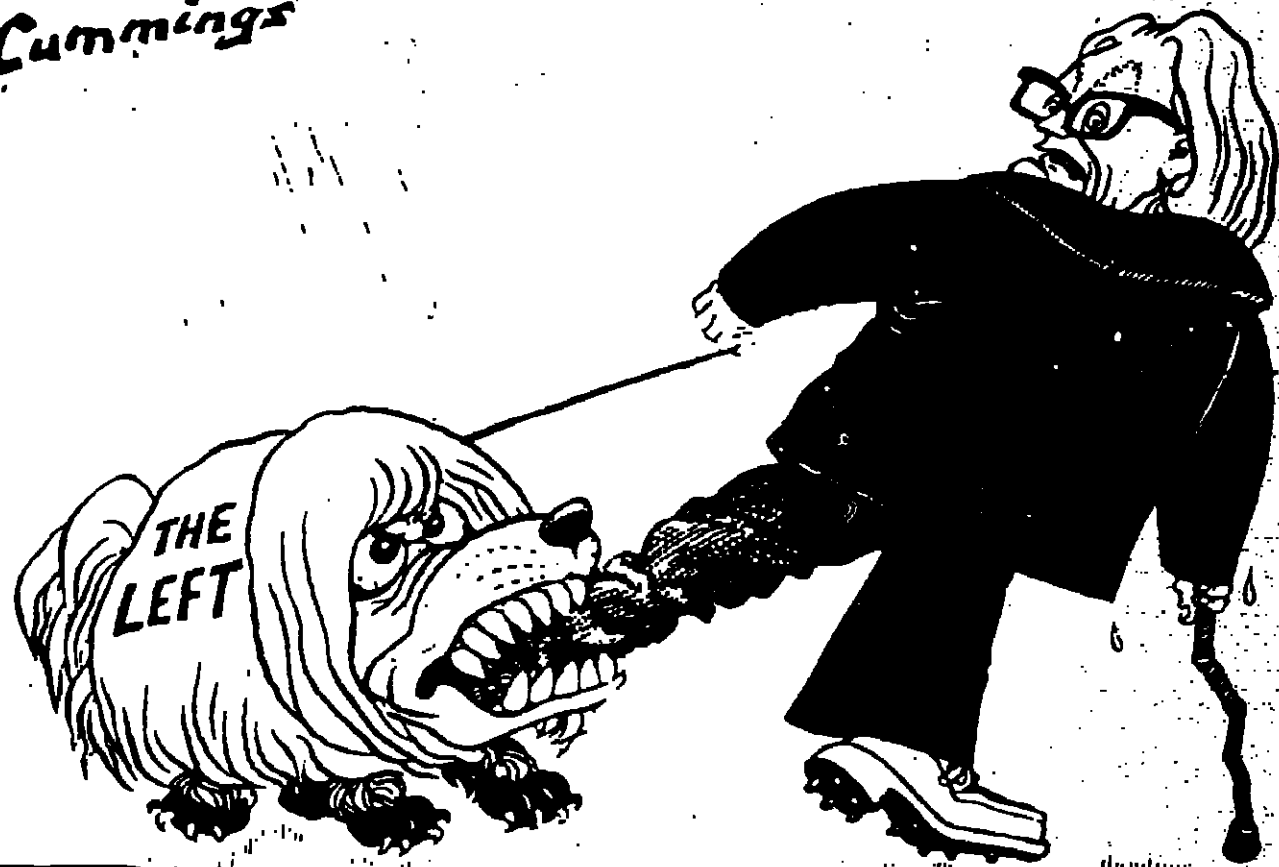
The government is also preparing to sell off stakes in British Airways as part of its privatisation programme.

And it has told the state's Gas Corporation to sell its North Sea crude oil producing assets, although it has not yet decided whether to float them off in a new stock exchange company or invite bids from other firms.

Britoil accounts for about seven per cent of North Sea oil output. It produces about 140,000 barrels daily compared with some 500,000 from the biggest British field, the Forties, which belongs to the partly state-owned British Petroleum (BP).

Stockbrokers believe that despite his recent comments Mr. Lawson might yet delay the sale if oil prices look shakier than at present when the November target date arrives.

Cummings



"It's all very well putting the boot in — but will I ever be able to get it out again?"

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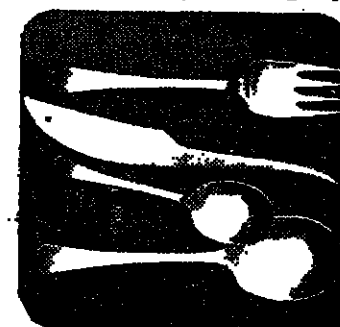
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2. Foxboro	3	0	1	14	2	7
3. Royal Falcons	3	0	1	9	3	7
4. Marriott	2	2	0	6	9	4
5. Alfa-Laval	1	2	1	6	8	3
6. Cairo-Amman Bank	1	3	0	2	12	2
7. ALICO	0	3	1	2	6	1
8. Jordan Express	0	3	1	0	13	1

Cardinals lead Brewers in World Baseball Series

MILWAUKEE (R) — Willie McGee hit two home runs to lead the St. Louis Cardinals to a 6-2 victory over the Milwaukee Brewers Saturday and a 2-1 lead in the best-of-seven World Baseball Series.

McGee also made two sparkling outfield catches, the second taking what could have been a two-run ninth inning home run away from Milwaukee's Gorman Thomas.

Joaquin Andujar shut out the Brewers over six and one-third innings, but was forced to leave the game when he was struck on the right knee by ball hit by Ted Simmons.

The Cardinals scored three times off Milwaukee starter Pete Vuckovich. With one out in the fifth inning, Lonny Smith doubled to left field and went to third when first baseman Cecil Cooper bobbled Dane Iorg's grounder.

McGee followed with a three-run home run to right field.

United draws against Liverpool

LONDON (R) — Manchester United's goalless draw away to champions Liverpool Saturday was enough to stretch their lead in the English first division to two points.

Their three nearest challengers Saturday morning, West Ham, West Bromwich and Watford, all lost.

West Ham, with five successive league wins under their belts, crashed 3-0 away to struggling Southampton. Their marksmen were Steve Williams, veteran Alan Ball and Steve Moran.

Watford suffered a similar fate away to Aston Villa. The European Champions warmed up for the next game in the defence of their trophy, against Dynamo Bucharest of Romania on Wednesday, with a storming 3-0 win.

England manager Bobby Robson was at the match to see international Peter Withe and Tony Morley, two players who do not appear to figure in his long term plans, sink the side who set the first division alight in the early weeks of the season.

Withe scored first in the 28th minute and then winger Morley took over with goals in the 51st and 89th minutes.

West Bromwich, third this morning, also failed to score in their clash with Arsenal. First half goals by Alan Sunderland and Tony Woodcock, who scored England's goal in the defeat by West Germany, on Wednesday, gave the London side a welcome home win.

Liverpool's bid to topple United from the top spot rarely looked like succeeding. The match was spoiled by strong gusting winds and driving rain and, with both defences dominating, scoring chances were few and far between.

United goalkeeper Gary Bailey had to make only one outstanding save—to a Mark Lawrenson,

shot-in the second half.

Stoke were the only side among the top 10 to collect three points Saturday. They beat Brighton 3-0 with goals by Mickey Thomas, playing against his old club, Mark Chamberlain and Sammy McLroy.

Luton, the division's leading scorers, managed just one against Ipswich. Brian Stein's 59th minute penalty, his 11th of the season, cancelled out a hotly-disputed first half goal by Scotland's Alan Brazil. He looked well offside when he ran through unchallenged to give Ipswich a 12th minute lead.

Manchester City striker Kevin Reeves must have breathed a big sigh of relief when he netted his first league goal for 23 matches.

But it was not enough to see City to a badly needed win over Sunderland. They drew 2-2 after twice trailing to goals by Ally McCoist and Mike Buckley.

Bottom club Birmingham salvaged a 1-1 draw away to Nottingham Forest despite having goalkeeper Jim Blyth sent off in the 69th minute for a professional

foul on Scotland's Ian Wallace. Kevin Bremner gave Birmingham a 39th minute lead but Steve Hodge equalised early in the second half.

Wolverhampton, who had not conceded a goal in the league since the opening day of the season, lost their top spot in the second division when they tumbled to a 3-0 home defeat by Leicester.

Queen's Park Rangers, 4-0 winners over Shrewsbury, are the new leaders.

Two late goals by top scorer Charlie Nicholas saved Scottish Premier League leaders Celtic from an embarrassing home defeat by struggling Kilmarnock.

The champions, who lost their unbeaten record in the league to Aberdeen last week, fell behind to a 51st minute Paul Clark header.

Celtic lead by a point from Dundee United, who stretched their unbeaten run to 17 games by demolishing Morton 6-0. Five of their goals coming in spectacular first half performance. Davie Dodds scored three and Dave Narey two.

Kalaglow misses out on Champion Stakes

NEWMARKET, England (R) — Guy Harwood's four-year-old colt Kalaglow missed out on a last big play day when Time Charter romped home to win the Champion Stakes horse race worth a total of £140,000 (\$238,000) Saturday.

Kalaglow, the 6-4 favourite ridden by Greville Starkey, failed to find his form on the soft ground and finished well back as Billy Newnes steered Time Charter, the only filly in the field, to a seven-length win in the mile and two furlong race.

A stewards' inquiry upheld Time Charter's win after Newnes had pushed the three-year-old filly through a tiny gap two furlongs out and obstructed Kalaglow.

But the stewards ruled that the colt, now being retired to stud, looked almost certain to be beaten.

Time Charter was followed home by 50-1 Shot Prima Voce in second place with another long shot, Noalto, third.

The filly trailed Kalaglow for most of the race as Starkey pushed him to the front. But Newnes struck as Kalaglow floundered in the mud and raced clear to pick up the £85,000 (\$145,180) first prize.

Britain's Lyle, Spain's Ballesteros set up all-European World Match Play final

WENTWORTH, England (R) — Sandy Lyle of Britain and Severiano Ballesteros of Spain set up an all-European final in the £125,000 (\$212,000) World Match Play golf tournament by eliminating American opponents in the semifinals here Saturday.

Lyle, the darling of the home crowd, had a devastating eight and seven victory over Tom Kite, while Ballesteros eliminated Lanny Wadkins three and one after a seesaw battle.

Rain and shifting winds hampered the Americans in their fight against the Europeans and the difficult 6,945-yard Burma Road west course of the Wentworth Club, scene of this autumn Match Play Classic for the 19th time.

It was the first time that two Europeans have reached the final, and only the fifth occasion that the stars of America have been shut out of the championship round.

At stake over 36 holes Sunday will be first prize money of £35,000 (\$60,000), with an £18,000 (\$30,600) consolation for second place.

Lyle avenged a defeat that Kite inflicted on him last year in their classic Ryder Cup singles at Walton Heath, when the American was 10 under par for the day and Lyle eight under.

The American won only two of the 29 holes they played in Saturday's difficult conditions.

Lyle shot a two-under par 70

during the morning and matched par during the abbreviated afternoon. But Kite could never put his game together. His 76 for the morning was four over, and he was four more over for the 11 afternoon holes.

The bespectacled Virginian lost the first three holes, one over each time after just missing short putts at the first two. He had bogeys again on the ninth and 10th and Lyle's birdie three put him six holes ahead on the 13th.

They both matched par through the rest of the morning, but after lunch Kite gave a momentary hint of recovery when a pair of bogeys for Lyle cut the margin to four holes.

"I got a little bit worried then, because I remembered how I had been six down to Nick Faldo earlier in the week and then won," Lyle said later. "But then he let me off at the third."

That par four took the heart out of the American, who took five shots to get to the putting surface of Britain's biggest green from a position only a couple of yards short of the edge.

Three times his chip shot ran up to the top of the green, only to roll back. The fourth time he ran right through to rough at the back and he finished with a shattering eight to be five down again.

Lyle won the 25th and 25th, and then clinched victory on the 29th when he rolled in a superb putt

from 20 feet.

Defending champion Ballesteros adapted to the conditions better than Wadkins, but was never more than two holes ahead until the 35th when Wadkins conceded after driving out of bounds.

The lead changed hands regularly during the morning 18, with Wadkins coming in two up with a 69 against 71 for the Spaniard. Each man had five birdies.

Wadkins was playing well then, but as the cold got into his bones, the quality of his golf declined. Ballesteros squared the match by winning the 22nd and 23rd, but bogeyed the next.

He nosed ahead on the 27th, as Wadkins had trouble getting out of a bunker, and they turned for home with the Spaniard one up. Wadkins missed an excellent chance to square on the 30th, failing from seven feet, and after that he could not regain his touch.

Ballesteros has a lucky win on the 34th after driving out of bounds and he won the match on the penultimate hole when the American drove out of bounds and had to concede again.

Lyle has had three hard wins to reach the final, eliminating fellow Briton Nick Faldo two and one, and Raymond Floyd three and one in earlier rounds.

After a first round bye, Ballesteros put out American Bobby Clampett Friday.

Success of tour depends on young players, English captain says

BRISBANE (R) — The success or failure of the touring English cricket team rests on the performances of the young players, captain Bob Willis said Saturday.

"It is essential to our tour hopes that the new players settle down quickly," he said. It was up to the older players to help the new tourists through the difficult first stage of the four-month tour.

The English captain singled out fast bowler Norman Cowans and all-rounder Derek Pringle as two for whom he holds high hopes.

Cowans, a raw boned 21-year-old from Middlesex, was a controversial selection. He has yet to play in a test and his county figures last season were mediocre.

But he does have genuine pace.

Willis indicated that he would nurse Cowans through the early part of the tour by bowling him in short spells. "He's an intelligent lad and although he's still a youngster, his potential is great," Willis said.

"Cowans is in the same position as I was when I first came here 12 years ago," Willis added. "However he is certainly physically stronger than I was then."

Pringle has so far failed to live up to the hopes placed on him. He was labelled "the new Botham" early in his career but has done nothing in his four tests to justify the tag.

Soviets win men's world basketball

BUENOS AIRES (R) — The Soviet Union reaffirmed their complete domination of men's volleyball Friday night, winning their seventh world title in a comfortable straight-sets victory over Brazil.

The powerful Soviet squad, also Olympic Champions, overwhelmed a floundering Brazilian side 15-3, 15-4, 15-5 in the final of the 10th World Championships.

The match was a replay of the last championships final in 1978 and the outcome was predictable. The Soviets had not lost a single match in the qualifying rounds and had conceded only two sets.

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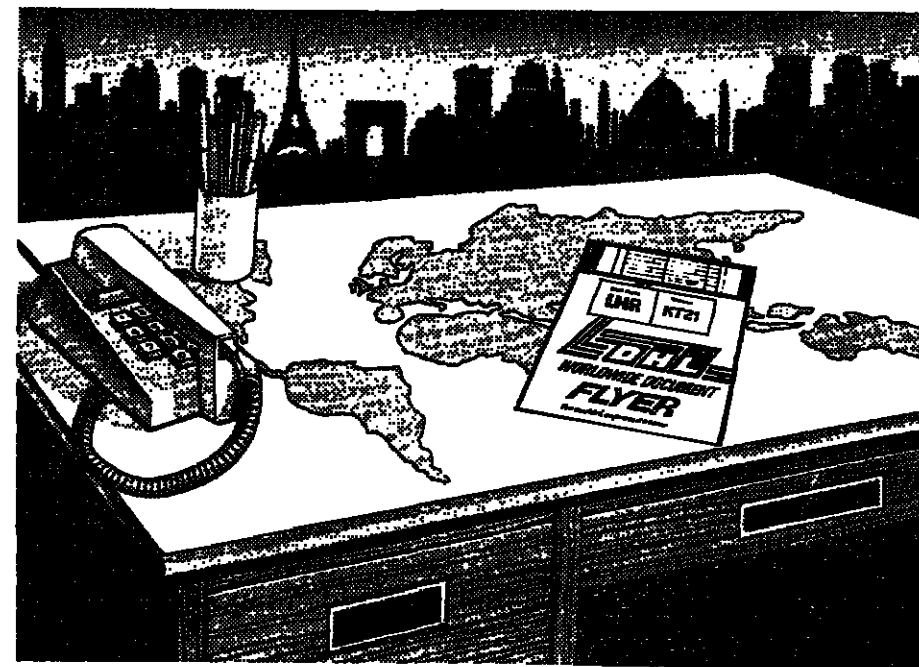
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Will U.S., W. Europe avoid a trade battle?

WASHINGTON (R) — The United States and its European allies have less than a week to prevent a major transatlantic trade battle over a ruling Friday which cleared the way for penalty import duties on European steel.

The ruling by the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) found that illegal government subsidies provided to European steelmakers injured American steel companies.

The finding was the last step required before the Commerce Department can levy duties on steel shipments from Belgium, Britain, France, Italy, Luxembourg and West Germany.

But Deputy Assistant Commerce Secretary Gary Horlick said the ITC ruling did not take effect until Oct. 21, giving negotiators just under a week to reach an agreement.

The U.S. steel companies turned down a proposal this summer to limit European steel shipments which had been negotiated by the government and the European Economic Community (EEC). The American firms said they wanted more products covered and tighter restrictions.

The ITC ruling was announced

as West Germany faced strong pressure from its EEC partners to accept restrictions on its steel exports to the United States.

After hours of negotiations in Brussels on Thursday, West Germany refused to agree to curbs on sales of steel tubes and pipes, proposed by the European Community in a last-ditch effort to avoid the imposition of American penalty duties.

The Community said Friday West Germany had accepted the overall implications of its proposals but was still withholding final acceptance.

The West Germans reject allegations that European steel exports are damaging the U.S. market and claim that huge sales of steel pipes to the United States in 1981 only filled a gap that domestic producers were unable to meet.

Trade analysts said other European steelmakers saw West Germany's exports to the United States last year as partly responsible for the American drive to cut imports.

They believed that West Germany would have to bow to its partners' wishes for an accord with Washington.

Danish parliament ratifies austerity package

COPENHAGEN (R) — Denmark was spared a second general election within a year when parliament Saturday narrowly passed the minority government's tough economic package.

Mr. Poul Schlüter, Denmark's first Conservative prime minister in 81 years, had said he would call fresh elections if the 179-seat Folketing (parliament) threw out key elements of his austerity programme.

His predecessor, Social Democratic Leader Anker Joergensen, resigned last month after failing to win parliamentary backing for similarly harsh measures.

Crucial parts of the four-party

coalition's package, aimed at reducing inflation and raising productivity, were approved by 90 votes to 85 with four abstentions.

The fate of the programme was in doubt up to the last moment when three members of the anti-tax Progressive Party, who had previously withheld support, cast their votes behind the minority government.

The coalition, comprising parties of the centre and the right, commands only 66 seats and needs other parties' support for passing policy.

The government's anti-inflation plan involves big cuts in public spending and social benefits to

ease the strain on the national economy.

Denmark has chronic budget and balance of payments deficits which have caused interest rates to soar, investment to stagnate and debts to swell, economists report.

Mr. Schlüter suffered a severe setback on Thursday when parliament rejected two vital components of his package during its second reading, spurring him to threaten new elections if his policy were not approved Saturday.

Denmark held national elections last December which led to the formation of Mr. Joergensen's minority social democratic administration.

But negotiations with the progressives and the small radical Liberal Party led to a majority for the proposals at Saturday's emergency session. These involved the suspension of wage indexation until 1985 and limiting salary rises to four per cent over the next two years.

The programme has met bitter opposition from all walks of Danish life and sparked nationwide protests and strikes last week.

Uncertainty over the package's fate caused the Danish crown to plummet on foreign exchange markets, prompting speculation of an imminent devaluation.

U.S. wholesale prices fall

WASHINGTON (R) — Wholesale prices in the United States fell in September thanks to lower prices for food and cars, but industrial activity also continued to decline, the government said Friday.

Last month's decline of 0.1 per cent in wholesale prices as measured by the producer price index for finished goods was the first since an identical dip in May and followed increases of 0.6 per cent in both July and August.

If present trends continue, and most economists expect further moderation, wholesale prices this year may rise less than at any time since 1972 when they went up 3.2 per cent.

But satisfaction with the price levels was tempered by a Federal Reserve Board report that factory output fell 0.6 per cent in September, the 12th decline in 14 months.

Reagan offers to sell USSR 23 million tonnes of grain

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan has offered to sell 23 million tonnes of grain to the Soviet Union, handing farm state Republicans a bonus to exploit in the Nov. 2 congressional and state elections.

The announcement Friday came less than three weeks before election day. But Agriculture Secretary John Block said the timing had nothing to do with the elections.

Mr. Reagan said his move ensured overseas markets for U.S. farmers and proved the U.S. was a reliable food supplier. Congressional members of the president's Republican Party said the move would boost exports.

The president's economic policies have resulted in sharp cuts in inflation and interest rates have dropped. But rising unemployment has become a major campaign issue and threatens to hurt the Republicans in the elections. Unemployment is now at 10.1 per cent, the highest level since the 1930s great depression.

Polls also show the Republican Party faces especially strong challenges from the Democrats for the governorships of two major grain-producing states, Iowa and Nebraska.

The president said in a radio broadcast to farm states that the U.S. would guarantee delivery of any grain purchases the Soviet Union made by Nov. 30 and shipped within the next six months.

The 23 million tonnes is 15 million tonnes more than the U.S. had originally offered to sell in the crop year that began on Oct. 1. In the last crop year, the Soviet Union bought 13.9 million tonnes of grain from the United States.

Mr. Block said West European countries "are just blowing smoke" when they criticise the United States for selling the grain while opposing their own exports of equipment and technology for a natural gas pipeline from Siberia to Europe.

President Reagan, citing what he calls Soviet complicity in the denial of human rights by the Polish military government, has imposed sanctions against European firms who are supplying pipeline equipment on the orders of their governments.

He contends the Kremlin has to dip into its hard currency reserves to buy U.S. grain, whereas it will earn hard currency through the pipeline and make Western Europe too dependent on Soviet energy supplies.

A White House fact sheet said some countries seemed reticent about depending on the United States for food because of past U.S. policies cutting off exports for a variety of reasons.

It said Reagan administration policies gave assurances that "we will not single out farm exports as a tool of foreign policy."

Mr. Reagan has frequently promised that U.S. farmers will not be singled out whenever the United States imposes economic sanctions against another country, as he has done against Poland and the Soviet Union because of the crisis in Poland.

In his radio address, the president criticised what he said was a growing tide of agricultural protectionism, "particularly (from) our friends in Europe and Japan."

Meanwhile President Reagan's decision Saturday to allow the Soviet Union to buy 23 million tonnes of U.S. grain will have little immediate impact on the European Community's own efforts to sell large quantities of wheat and barley to Moscow, Community farm experts said.

But over the longer term the move may foreshadow increased transatlantic tension over farm sales to the Soviet Union, they said. Moscow could be expected to continue with its, albeit small, purchases of Community grain, while Canada and Argentina would also be competing with the United States.

Bolivia is on brink of bankruptcy

LA PAZ (R) — The Bolivia bequeathed by the military to civilian President Hernan Siles Zuazo is a country on the brink of bankruptcy and bent under the worst economic crisis of its history.

Rampant inflation, a critical balance of payments deficit and a national currency whose value has declined by more than 1,000 per cent make up the legacy of two years of military dictatorship.

Bolivia, a poor South American republic of fewer than six million people, has suffered some 200 coups in its 157 years of independence.

The last, led by General Luis Garcia Meza on July 17, 1980, put an end to attempts to install a democratic regime with the support of the United States, Western Europe and other developed nations.

General Garcia Meza declared he would rule for 20 years. But his violent coup provoked immediate international ostracism and the suspension of financial aid from governments and international institutions.

Labour opposition to the regime cut back production, especially in the tin mines, source of most of Bolivia's foreign currency earnings.

At the same time, widespread corruption bled the government

until a little over a year after his takeover. General Garcia Meza was forced by his own army colleagues to step down.

Other military juntas and presidents proved no more successful in handling the economy and last month, in the face of a general strike, the armed forces decided to surrender power immediately to the civilians ousted two years ago.

"They (the military) decided to hand over the whole economic mess to the politicians and let them try to salvage it," a foreign economic observer told Reuters.

The most pressing problem the new left-wing government must tackle is a critical shortage of foreign currency.

The country's foreign exchange reserves have been exhausted and the outgoing military rulers have defaulted on repayment of a \$3.8 billion foreign debt.

According to banking sources, Bolivia is now almost \$50 million behind on repayments of \$450 million in loans owed to a consortium of 128 banks.

The government is also believed to have defaulted on repayments to other creditors such as governments and international institutions, although no official figures are available.

President Siles Zuazo has announced he will seek immediate

renegotiation of the debts owed to international banks.

But banking sources said his government would first need the blessing of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) which failed to reach agreement with the military on emergency credits.

The sources said up to \$200 million could be made available to Bolivia by the IMF but at the cost of tough austerity measures.

The IMF traditionally demands sharp cutbacks in public spending, the reduction of government subsidies and increases in tariffs charged by state companies for goods and services.

Political sources said such measures could provoke fierce opposition from the powerful labour

NEWS ANALYSIS

unions, which have not given unconditional support to the new government.

The key miners' union is demanding the introduction of an inflation-adjusted minimum wage and is expected to step up pressure on the government if its demand is not quickly met, the sources said.

President Siles Zuazo, who has appointed two communists to his 18-member cabinet, may also face opposition from parliament where his Democratic and Popular Unity (UDP) coalition is in a minority.

UDP sources said among the first measures to be taken by the government would be an attempt to stop the slide of the Bolivian peso which has tumbled since the beginning of the year from an exchange rate of 25 to the U.S. dollar

to more than 200.

The government will also seek to control foreign trade and to implement periodic wage increases to counter the effects of inflation which has soared to more than 125 per cent, the sources said.

In the medium-term President Siles Zuazo will attempt to reactivate an economy which is contracting at an estimated rate of 15 per cent a year.

The new democratic regime has received promises of assistance from the European Community, the South American Andean pact and other nations.

But vital to the country's recovery is assistance from the United States, diplomatic sources said.

The United States, which cut off aid to the military government, has expressed satisfaction at the restoration of democracy.

But the sources said renewed U.S. aid would almost certainly be made conditional on the government reaching agreement with the IMF and committing itself to a campaign to stamp out drug trafficking.

Bolivia is a major producer of coca, the raw material of cocaine, and the booming illicit trade in the drug is estimated to generate more than one billion dollars a year.

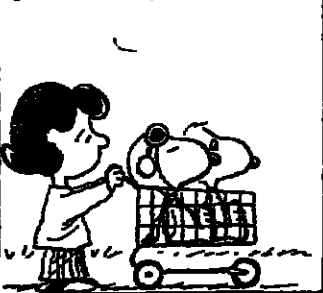
President Siles Zuazo has pledged to take immediate action against the drug traffickers. But peasant and labour organisations have voiced opposition to eradication of the coca crop, saying solution of the problem is the responsibility of consumer nations such as the United States.

Peanuts

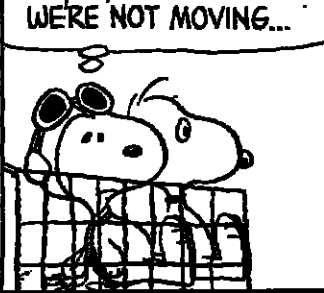
SEEKING THE RED CROSS AMBULANCE, THE TWO DOWNED PILOTS LEAP IN!



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Mutt 'n' Jeff

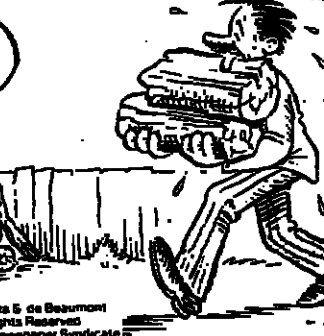
FOR HEAVEN'S SAKE, DEAR... STOP COMPLAINING!



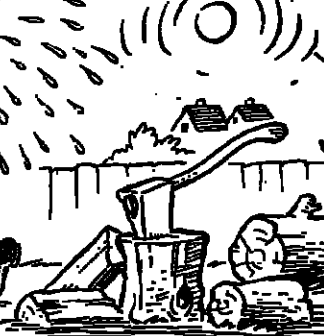
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YOUR TEARS READY?



BOY, WERE I OVERSLEPT! SORRY, PET.



Andy Capp

YOUR TEARS READY?



BOY, WERE I OVERSLEPT! SORRY, PET.



NO BOTHER.



THERE'S TWO THINGS I CAN'T EAT FOR TEA - BREAKFAST AND LUNCH.



FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, OCT. 17, 1982

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A good day to delve into the various schools of thought and follow which is best suited to your own type of activity. Study the best ways that could lead to greater success.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Listen to the promptings of your hunches and know which ones to follow. Try to understand others instead of being critical.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Use your good judgment today and don't rely so much on the advice of others. Increase harmony with family members.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Study every aspect of your regular work and know how to be more efficient in the days ahead and gain more benefits.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Take time to show appreciation to those who have been loyal friends in the past. Don't duck any responsibilities.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Be more concerned with the wants of close ties and try to make them happier. Don't lose your temper with anyone.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Study the philosophy that will bring you the greatest satisfaction. Seek the company of persons you truly like.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) A good day to analyze your financial position and know just where you stand. Obtain information from one who is successful.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Think of better ways to economize instead of spending money foolishly. Take time for meditation. Plan for the future.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Gain the advice of experts in some field you want to know more about. Avoid groups where arguments could ensue.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Get in touch with those who can assist you in gaining your personal aims. Show more thought for the one you love.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Study outside affairs and know how to handle them so you can become more successful in the future. Be wise.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Don't take any risks where your reputation is concerned or you could regret it later. Follow rules that apply to you.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be one who will possess many talents that could bring about much success during the lifetime, provided a good education is given. Make sure that religious training is not neglected. Much interest in sports here.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

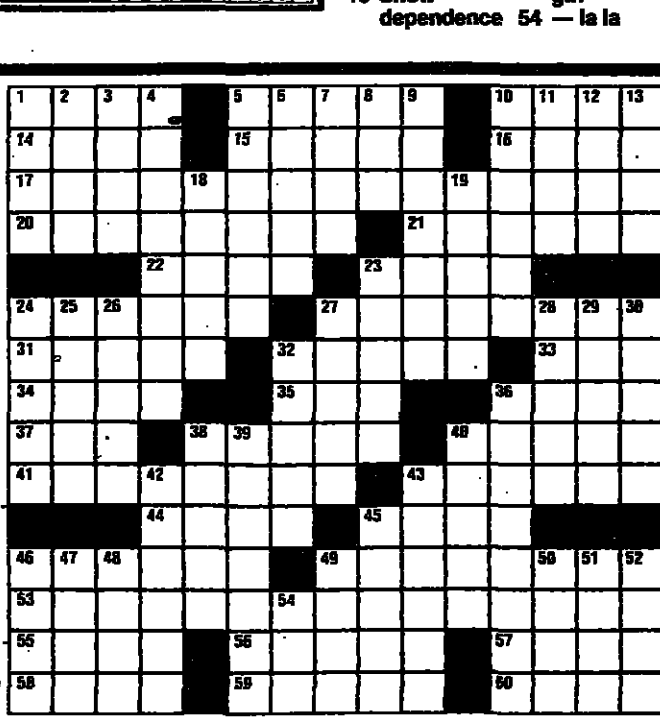
THE Daily Crossword

By Louis Sabín

ACROSS	27 Treacher-	45 Become	18 Roman
1 Substance	31 Byron's	46 Modest	19 Came up
5 Crenona -	32 Hasso of	49 Rustic	23 NCOs
product,	films	53 Serene	24 Verdi
in brief	33 Farrow	55 Rattan	25 Easy wins
10 Tusked	of films	56 Practice	26 Plant bud
beast	34 Goldman or	58 Caspian	27 Anouk of
14 Ancient	Lazarus	57 Bean	Hollywood
theaters	35 No.	59 Like an	28 Good will
15 Common	37 Indy gauge	59 Like an	29 "To — Mock-
contract	38 Gomulka and	60 Vacation	ingbird"
16 Czech river	Chopin	spot	30 Facilitates
17 Evasive	40 Basket	DOWN	32 Sauce: Sp.
20 Unprotected	material	1 Ritz	36 Bg
21 McNicol of	41 Strong —	2 Going	38 — cochere
Hollywood	43 " — Sweet	nowhere	39 — Province,
22 Pound sound	As You Are"	3 European	40 Cuba
23 Weather	44 Song	linden	41 Fly
24 Eyes and		4 — lark	42 Maroon
ears		5 Is quies-	43 Hawks of
		cent	Dogpatch
		6 Concise	46 301
		7 Emissions	47 Covering
		of a kind	of ice
		8 Cool —	crystals
		9 Newspaper	48 Visitor
		employee	to Siam
		10 Kindly	49 Alarm
		11 Bullfight	50 Kind of
		braves	test
		12 Assist	51 Seward
		13 Show	Peninsula
		dependence	city
			52 "King Kong"
			girl
			54 — la la

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

AMISH	RISE	MARE
DANCE	DISC	EMIL
ALTAIR	CHIO	STILK
GRAB	CHIN	INDIE
GRAB	TOP	GULES
JITTI	NAIPA	HIT
SOICITUD	RISE	
ATOMS	AUR	POSES
ATIS	PRIMROSES	
AST	STARBLED	
STARBLED	SIS	FRA
ULTIMATE	ITALIC	
RAIN	SIOR	ISENT
ACIT	ENID	GEES
LEIS	SIGIS	EAISED



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THE BETTER HALF By Vinson

"For the fifth time, NO! ... this isn't 'Dial-A-Prayer,' but call me again and you'll need one!"

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

RODIF

LAUDT

BLEETE

RELPEH

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: TASTY KHAKI DISMAL FARINA

Answer: What they called the paramedics' mascot — THE FIRST-AID "KIT"

WORLD

Salvadorean army finds foreign mercenaries with guerrilla forces

SAN SALVADOR (R) — El Salvador's army said it had captured several foreign mercenaries and recovered the body of a U.S. mercenary killed in fighting alongside leftist guerrillas in one of their biggest thrusts of the civil war.

The army Friday displayed the corpse of a man it identified as Michael Klaus, killed by soldiers in the northeastern Morazan province, a flashpoint in the three-front insurgent offensive launched last Sunday.

Military officials said Klaus was suspected of acting as a field commander or guerrilla instructor when he died earlier this week in a fierce battle outside Joicoatique, 210 kilometres northeast of here.

Pressed by reporters, the officials could show no documents to

prove Klaus, who appeared to have oriental features, was a U.S. citizen.

But they presented his American-made clothes and thousands of dollars in travellers' cheques bearing his name. A number of foreign mercenaries had been captured in the past few days, the officials said.

U.S. noncommittal

A U.S. embassy spokesman said he had no information on Klaus and could not confirm or deny the Salvadorean charges.

Five bombs exploded in 30 minutes Friday night, plunging parts of the capital into darkness for nearly three hours, police said. No casualties were reported.

It was the third day in a row that bomb attacks had been mounted in San Salvador.

The dead man was put on display as military sources said that nearly 5,000 U.S.-trained troops of were trying to dislodge guerrillas from positions in Morazan and northern Chalatenango provinces.

Backed by U.S.-supplied Dragonfly ground attack jets, Huey helicopter gunships were reported bombing positions in the northern town of Las Vueltas, El Jicaró, San Fernando, Torola and Perpetua.

Diversionsary attack

A guerrilla force attacked the town of San Gerardo in eastern

San Miguel province and held it for two hours on Thursday to force the deployment of government troops on a third front, military sources reported.

In response, the military rushed reinforcements to guard San Miguel roads, one of which was ambushed by guerrillas who killed eight National Guardsmen.

The guerrillas Friday night also set fire to a petrol tanker outside northern San Salvador. It was the first sabotage of a vehicle since their broadcast threat on Wednesday to bring traffic to a country to a halt.

More than 34,000 people have been killed in more than three years of civil war in the Central American state.

Greek Socialists face test of popularity today

ATHENS (R) — More than seven million Greeks vote for municipal officials Sunday in what is expected to be the Socialist government's first test of popularity.

They will elect mayors and town councillors for 264 municipalities and heads and councillors for 5,760 local communities throughout the country.

Voting, which is compulsory, will start at dawn and the polling stations will close at sunset.

The sale of alcohol was banned from midnight Saturday night until Monday morning in an effort to avoid incidents between party supporters.

And although the armed forces have been confined to barracks, they have been put in a state of readiness in case of disturbances.

The main parties contesting the elections are the ruling Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) of Premier Andreas Papandreu; and the two opposition parties, the conservative New Democracy and the Moscow-line Communist Party of Greece (KKE).

Most candidates, and particularly in the major cities, are known for their party allegiances and the election outcome is expected to indicate how the elec-

torate has swung since the general elections last year.

About 500,000 young voters will be taking part for the first time following the lowering of the voting age from 21 to 18. This is expected to work strongly to PASOK's advantage.

If no candidate for a seat obtains an absolute majority, there will be a run-off election between the two leading candidates on Sunday, Oct. 24.

PASOK has joined forces in many towns with KKE or the European Communists to fight off a strong New Democracy effort to show a swing away from the country's first Socialist government.

Political analysts believe the poll will show to some extent whether the magic slogan of "change", on which 48 per cent of the electorate thrust PASOK to office, has lost any of its impact.

Mr. Papandreu, 62, is confident his party will maintain—and even increase—its strength. He hopes to capture 150 of the 264 mayorships and about 5,000 of the 5,760 local communities.

Analysts believe Mr. Papandreu's party will maintain its position, partly because he has no formidable figure opposing him. The most likely result, they say, is no dramatic change.

Nicosia denies arms build-up

NICOSIA (R) — A Cyprus government spokesman denied allegations by Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktaş that Greek Cypriots were planning an attack on the Turkish-held northern part of the island.

He said the Greek Cypriots believed in solving the divided island's problems by peaceful means and added: "If they aimed for a military solution they would have no possibility of achieving it."

The spokesman described as preposterous, imaginary and "aimed at misleading world opinion" statements by Mr. Denktaş that the Greek Cypriots could marshal 80,000 heavily armed troops "in an instant."

Mr. Denktaş made the allegations in New York where he is reviewing with U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar progress in the search for a solution to the Cyprus problem.

He accused the Greek Cypriot government of buying arms from Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Brazil in preparation for what he called a "sharp and short attack" on the Turkish sector.

The Cyprus government spokesman described the military superiority of the Turkish mainland forces holding the northern sector as so great that "the Turks themselves have described as suicide any possible military intervention by Greek Cypriots."

The row, the latest of many over the relative strength of each side on the island, was prompted by an independence day military parade held by the Nicosia government on Oct. 1.

A wide range of weapons on show were of diverse origin and included remote-controlled missiles, multiple rocket launchers, anti-aircraft guns, anti-tank weapons, modern armoured vehicles and radar equipment.

The spokesman described the weapons as purely defensive and justified what he called the government's right to "strengthen defence in the free areas and protect them against a possible new advance by (the Turks)."

Turkey takes anti-Armenian stance

ANKARA (R) — Turkey is determined to stop Armenian guerrilla groups shifting their bases from Lebanon and is prepared to take independent steps to combat them, Turkish Prime Minister Bulend Ulusu said.

Turkish officials have recently expressed concern that Armenian guerrilla waging a campaign of violence against Turkish targets from Lebanon might move their bases to the Greek sector of Cyprus or other Middle Eastern centres following the Palestine Liberation Organisation's (PLO) expulsion from Beirut.

Mr. Ulusu said he regretted that international and bilateral efforts to tackle the guerrillas had been unsuccessful, adding that Turkey had to rely on its own resources for effective action.

Mr. Ulusu, later told reporters his government had discovered that some Armenian guerrillas had left Lebanon.

Bolivia to consider any extradition request for ex-Nazi war criminal

LA PAZ (R) — Convicted Nazi war criminal Klaus Altmann is still in Bolivia and will be extradited if France or West Germany renews previous demands, sources close to the new leftist government said.

French diplomatic sources said they were working on a fresh extradition request for Altmann who, as Klaus Barbie, was sentenced to death in his absence for World War II crimes committed while he was Gestapo chief in France.

Sources close to the government and Altmann's lawyer said Friday he was still in Bolivia and French diplomatic sources said he was seen in La Paz by a French national.

Altmann, a Bolivian citizen since 1951, was accused of murdering hundreds of Jews and French resistance fighters, including resistance hero Jean Mou-

SDP-Liberal alliance works out its policy

GREAT YARMOUTH, England (R) — The 18-month-old Social Democratic Party (SDP) Saturday wound up its six-day annual conference pledging to work for reform of Britain's first-past-the-post electoral system.

The SDP, in an electoral alliance with its fellow centrist party, the Liberals, hopes to abolish what is often described as a winner-take-all system as a way to break the traditional hold of the ruling Conservative and opposition Labour parties on government.

The alliance favours proportional representation through preferential voting based on a single transferable vote.

Liberal leader David Steel has made acceptance of electoral reform a condition of cooperation in any coalition should the alliance hold the balance of power at the next general election.

Former Labour Foreign Secretary David Owen, a vice-president of the Social Democrats' policy-making council, told the party: "Our alliance is a practical example of what electoral reform will bring about in this country."

Under Britain's existing method of choosing governments, candidates with the most votes are elected regardless of the proportion of the vote won.

Thus the alliance has no chance of making a breakthrough unless it can muster at least one-third of all the votes cast.

But given its present low standing in the public opinion polls its prospects do not look good.

The alliance soared to a 51 per cent share of intended votes at the peak of its popularity last December. But recently it has been relegated to third place with no more than 27 per cent in opinion polls.

The six-day conference that ended Saturday marked the Social Democratic Party's political coming of age.

For the first time, delegates decided policy. Debates on the economy showed that the membership at large is not prepared to follow the leadership on every issue.

The party's policy-making council for social democracy rebuffed party leader Roy Jenkins in refusing to endorse the controversial centre-piece of his plan for economic recovery — government controls on wages.

American U.N. delegates stung by Swedish views

UNITED NATIONS (R) — The United States said Friday night that remarks by Swedish Foreign Minister Lennart Bodstrom about its policy in Central America were obnoxious and false.

Ambassador Kenneth Adelman, the deputy permanent U.S. representative, was replying in the General Assembly to a speech earlier in the day in which Mr. Bodstrom, referring to Central America, said the U.S. "plays a crucial role when it comes to keeping tottering dictatorships on their feet."

Mr. Adelman said: "The U.S. delegation was shocked by the statement today of the minister of foreign affairs of Sweden. His discussion of Central America was most appalling of all."

The U.S. envoy said since the Swedish minister was concerned with human rights, "it would be most fascinating to have him explain how Sweden gives \$50 million this year—its second highest amount of foreign aid, second only after Tanzania—to none other than Vietnam."

Earlier, Turkish representative Coskun Kirca also complained that the Swedish minister had spoken of his country in "rather discourteous terms" by referring to it as a military dictatorship.

"This incident will certainly deal a blow to the traditional friendship between Turkey and Sweden," he said.

2 studies shed light on Mideast arms balance

By Jeffrey Antevil

WASHINGTON (R) — Arab nations have spent \$90 billion on arms since the 1973 Arab-Israeli war while Israel has reached fifth place among nations supplying weapons abroad, according to two reports made public here.

A document from the Israeli defence ministry says the Arabs buy two-thirds of their weapons from the United States.

Another report, produced by the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee, says the U.S. has stood by while Israel sold arms to "some of the most notorious regimes with hardly a protest."

The contents and conclusions of these two documents were widely dissimilar but both shed new light on the Middle East's growing significance in the international arms trade. By coincidence, the two appeared here on the same day this week.

The American-Arab committee, in its report entitled "Israel's arms exports," says that in some cases Israel has stepped in to fill a gap left by U.S. weapons sanctions against governments which are alleged to have violated human rights.

It says that in the last days of the Anastasio Somoza dictatorship in Nicaragua, Israel was providing 98 per cent of its arms imports.

Other buyers of advanced weapons from Israel, it says, include El Salvador, Haiti, Argentina, the Philippines, Taiwan and Iran, both before and after the 1979 Western Shah was ousted in 1979.

No questions asked

"Israel has emerged as a major arms exporter to some of the most notorious regimes with hardly a protest from those Americans who have been activists on behalf of human rights issues," the study says.

Given Washington's almost total silence about such arms sales by a nation that is the chief recipient of U.S. military and economic aid, the study says, it appears the Reagan administration "has been content to have Israel assume a role as major arms supplier to authoritarian military regimes."

It says the value of Israeli arms exports has doubled every year since the mid-1970s and reached \$1.3 billion about 40 per cent of the country's total exports, in 1981.

Israel was now estimated by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) to be in fifth place in the international arms trade, the study says.

Israel's report, distributed by its embassy in Washington, says the arms flow to the Arabs from East and West "undermines the delicate balance of power between Israel and her neighbours."

The document, entitled "National Security Issues, criticises Washington for selling Airborne Warning and Control Systems (AWACS) radar planes and F-15 jet fighters to Saudi Arabia last year despite Israel's opposition and for proposing to sell Jordan F-16 jets and mobile anti-aircraft missiles.

Israel's Arab adversaries have been "rapidly procuring massive quantities of superlative weapons systems from both Western and Eastern sources," says the defence ministry.

China launches sub-based missile

TOKYO (R) — China has successfully fired ballistic missiles from a nuclear-powered submarine, becoming the fifth country to do so, the Japanese daily Yomiuri Shimbun reported Saturday.

The Yomiuri, quoting government sources, said the type of missiles fired on Tuesday were intermediate range ballistic missiles with a range of around 1,200 kilometres. It said further tests will be carried out this month.

The paper said the Chinese development of the missile was of little military significance because of its limited range.

China launched its first intermediate range ballistic missile in May, 1980.

In Peking, Chinese officials withheld immediate comment.

It is believed China has a handful of Intermediate Range Ballistic Missiles (IRBMs) deployed, targeted on the Soviet Union. Western experts believe the Chinese could now be capable of placing multiple nuclear warheads aboard their IRBMs.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Sweden reiterates its neutral stand

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Sweden, which for the past two weeks has been hunting a mysterious submarine near one of its main naval bases, said Saturday it would use all available means to protect its territory against violations. Without directly referring to the intruding craft, Swedish Foreign Minister Lennart Bodstrom told the General Assembly: "Such violations will be treated with equal determination no matter where they emanate." He said international law gave his country the right and duty to safeguard its sovereignty and territorial integrity. Taking part in the Assembly's general debate, he said Sweden's policy of neutrality did not condemn it to silence or passivity, but challenged it to pursue an active foreign policy in the cause of peace, freedom and international cooperation.

Gemayel to visit U.N. on Monday

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Lebanese President Amin Gemayel will visit the United Nations on Monday to address both the General Assembly and the Security Council, the U.N. said. His appearance before the assembly will follow meetings with Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar and Assembly President Imre Hollai of Hungary. The Lebanese president will later speak at a 11:00 a.m. session of the Security Council which is to approve an extension of the mandate of the U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL).

Sikh leader urges followers to resist release from prison

NEW DELHI (R) — The leader of a Sikh protest movement in India's northern state of Punjab told thousands of jailed supporters Saturday to resist release from prison. The Punjab government ordered their immediate release Friday night after the personal intervention of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. They were detained during a Sikh campaign to press political and religious demands. Harmand Singh Longowal, leader of the largest group of the Akali Dal party, said his imprisoned supporters should resist if the authorities tried to free them.

Guatemalan leader's nephew kidnapped

GUATEMALA CITY (R) — The nephew of Guatemalan President Efraín Rios Montt has been kidnapped but the president has vowed not to negotiate with the abductors, the government said. A presidential announcement said Jorge Mario Rios Montt was seized from his western Guatemalan city home by three gunmen. The fact his relative had been seized would "not at all affect the government's official position of not negotiating or tolerating subversive pressure to free the victim," the statement said.

Rome calls for unity against mafia

PALERMO, Sicily (R) — Italian Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini has called for solidarity against the mafia, while his Republican Party said it had suspended a member who was arrested in an anti-mafia sweep. The party's regional secretary named the suspended man as Francesco Grimaldi, a surveyor, builder and regional committee member in the party in Sicily. Mr. Grimaldi was one of 22 people arrested on charges under a new anti-mafia law.

70 Indians feared dead in accident

NEW DELHI (R) — Seventy people were feared drowned when a crowded bus crashed into a canal in India's northern Punjab State the Press Trust of India (PTI) reported Saturday. Only eight people were known to have survived the crash which occurred when the bus, with some passengers riding on the roof, swerved off the road in darkness after colliding with another vehicle on a bridge.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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Q.—Every now and then you show a bidding sequence that employs transfer bids. I don't understand them. Would you mind explaining the mechanics of transfer bids as well as their usefulness? — Ben White, San Francisco, Calif.

(This question has been awarded the weekly prize.) A.—This is not a question for a column, but for a book! Indeed, I know of at least one book that has been devoted solely to transfer bids. However, we will discuss the bid in its basic form.

There are obvious advantages to having the no trump opening bidder declare the hand: with the strong hand concealed, it is more difficult to defend to best advantage; it is better to have the opening lead come up to the strong hand rather than through it. However, the pluses do not end there.

Assume that partner opens the bidding with one no trump and you have a weak hand with a five-card major suit. In your present method you bid your suit and you become declarer with the strong hand in dummy. Using transfer bids, you bid the suit below your suit, and partner corrects to your long suit. Now he is declarer and your weak hand is dummy.

For example, suppose partner opens one no trump and you hold:

♦♦♦♦ ♦♦♦♦ ♦♦♦♦ ♦♦

Obviously, with your weak, unbalanced hand, you would prefer to play in a suit rather than at no trump. Using standard methods, you would bid two hearts and partner would pass unless he held a maximum with good heart support, in which case he would raise. Playing transfer bids, you bid two diamonds. Now partner knows that you have at least five hearts. Normally, he

would simply accept the transfer by bidding two hearts. However, with the sort of hand with which he would have raised your two heart sign-off to three hearts, he can take a jump transfer to three hearts.

Reverse the spade and heart holdings on the hand above. In that case responder would bid two hearts — that is not a natural bid, but a transfer to two spades.

In its simplest form, transfer bids are used in the major suits only. They are not limited to weak hands, but can be used on invitational and game-forcing hands as well. For example, suppose you hold:

♦♦♦♦ ♦♦♦♦ ♦♦♦♦ ♦♦

Partner opens the bidding with one no trump and you bid two hearts — a transfer to two spades. When partner accepts the transfer, you raise to three spades to invite game. Make your hand stronger, for instance, by adding the king of hearts, and you would jump to game in spades.

You can also give partner the choice between your suit and no trump on those hands where you have a balanced hand with a five-card major, such as:

♦♦♦♦ ♦♦♦♦ ♦♦♦♦ ♦♦

Over partner's one no trump you make your transfer bid of two hearts. Partner duly bids two spades and you bid two no trump. That tells partner you have five spades, a balanced hand and 8-9 points. Partner can pass, correct to spades or go on to game in either spades or no trump. Make your hand a bit stronger by adding the queen of clubs, and you can describe it perfectly by jumping to three no trump over partner's two spades.

I could go on and on. But even this short exposition should convince the casual reader that I wholeheartedly endorse transfer bids. They are sound in theory and useful in practice.

Britain faces uphill task in Belfast elections

BELFAST (R) — The Protestants and Catholics of Northern Ireland, bitterly divided for centuries, vote next week in elections which the British government hopes will open the door to peace and cooperation.

But before a vote has been cast, it is clear the politicians of the British-ruled province are firmly entrenched in their old sectarian positions and the chances of agreement across the religious divide are slim.

The election next Wednesday will pick 78 members for a parliamentary assembly that will have the job of thrashing out terms for a new local government acceptable to both sides.

Of some 180 candidates in the field, more than half are radically opposed to sharing power and another 40 have sworn to boycott the assembly altogether. They all come from the parties best placed to win seats.

The faint hope of James Prior, the British cabinet minister behind the scheme, is that when they are confronted with the grave economic and social problems and festering violence of the province, the politicians will soften their positions.

The initiative is the seventh British attempt to break the deadlock left by the abolition in 1972 of the Protestant-dominated Stormont parliament which ruled for half a century.

Stormont was scrapped as the guerrilla Irish Republican Army (IRA), riding a wave of Catholic anger at what was seen as

an oppressive regime, launched a devastating campaign of bombings and assassinations.

Although the violence has abated since then, political murders are still commonplace. More than 40 have been logged by Northern Ireland police this year. Violence was also exported to the British mainland, where 11 soldiers were killed by IRA bombs while on ceremonial duties in London last August.

All attempts at a political solution have foundered on a combination of suspicion and intransigence.

The key problem is the relationship between Northern Ireland and its overwhelmingly Catholic neighbour, the Irish Republic.

The Protestant majority in the north—they make up two out of three in a population of 1.5 million—will not accept any formula entailing links with the south. On the other hand, the Catholics regard north-south ties as a vital precondition.

On Wednesday two parties will be vying for the Protestant vote: The Democratic Unionists of the Rev. Ian Paisley and the Official Unionists, the party which ran Stormont.

As their names imply, both stand for continued union with Britain and both seek a return to simple majority rule without any requirement to share power with Catholics.

Their differences focus on the personality of Mr. Paisley, an Evangelist preacher who puts the

same fire into his politics as his religion. He says the Official Unionists are secretly ready for a coalition with Catholic leaders, while they deny the charge and in turn brand Mr. Paisley as irresponsible.

On the Catholic side the contest is more clearly defined, but both main parties in the lists plan to take no part in the deliberations of the assembly.

Sinn Fein challenge

The Social Democratic and Labour Party (SDLP), committed to Irish unity by peaceful means, has been the main Catholic party for more than a decade. But for the first time, it now faces a serious challenge from Sinn Fein, political wing of the IRA.

The SDLP was left in the shadows last year as Sinn Fein and the IRA won strong Catholic support for the hunger strike campaign to win political status for jailed guerrillas.

Ten men starved to death but the campaign failed and a new layer of bitterness was added to Catholic sentiment.

Sinn Fein now seeks to prove that its call for Irish unity and the IRA's guerrilla war have the support of the half-million Catholic population.

SDLP leader John Hume well comes the Sinn Fein challenge: "I want the community to state very clearly — and I am glad they have the opportunity of doing so — that the people who engage in violence are a very tiny minority in this community indeed."

The SDLP has decided not to

take part in the assembly unless Mr. Prior changes its terms of reference to introduce an "Irish dimension," meaning institutional links with the republic.

Mr. Prior's plan is that powers should be gradually devolved from London after assembly members agree a formula for a government which would have significant support from both the Protestant and Catholic communities.

Like many in Northern Ireland Mr. Hume believes there is no chance of such an agreement.

"Every secretary of state who comes here tries to find a solution on the same basis," he says. "We have tried with them to find that solution but clearly it is not going to happen. Somebody must shout stop."

But if Mr. Prior were to accept the SDLP argument that a political solution must involve the republic, he would find the Unionists wielding the boycott weapon. Eight years ago they wrecked another British initiative for the same reason.

Confronted with this stalemate, Mr. Prior points to the grim history of the north of Ireland, torn by repeated bouts of sectarian violence since Protestant British settlers seized the province from the native Catholics three centuries ago.

"Anybody who expects a quick and easy solution...must realise that these are no new problems. They go back in historical prejudices over hundreds of years," he said.